BY FULTON & PRICE, PROPRIETORS.

AS. FULTON, Editor...A. L. PRICE, Associate Editor

Terms of Subscription.

One year, in advance, or within three months,.....$2 50
When payment is delayed over three months,.....3 00

No subscription received for a less term than one year.

No subscriber permitted to discontinue his paper after the commencement of a subscription, till the expiration of said year.

Any subscriber wishing his paper discontinued at the end of the year, must pay up in full and give the proprietors two weeks notice, otherwise the paper will be continued and charged for according to the above terms.

☞Any person sending us five NEW subscribers, accompanied by the advance subscription, ($12 50,) will receive the sixth copy gratis, for one year.

Money may be remitted per mail, at our risk.

All letters on business connected with this office, must be addressed (post paid) to the proprietors.

Wilmington Journal.

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER:—Devoted to Politics, the Markets, Foreign and Domestic News, Agriculture, Commerce, and General Information.—TERMS: $2 50 IN ADVANCE.

VOL. 7.....WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 18, 1851.....NO. 45.

Rates of Advertising.

For Squares of 10 lines or less—cash in advance:

One square, 1 insertion,.....$ 1 00
Do. do. 2 insertions,.....1 50
Do. do. 3 do.....1 00
Do. do. 3 months, without change,.....3 00
Do. do. 6 do ...do ...do.....5 00
Do. do. 12 do ...do ...do.....9 00
Do. do. 6 do...renewed weekly,.....12 00
Do. do. 12 do.....do.....do.....20 00

☞Advertisement: ordered to be continued in the inside; charged 37½ cents per square for each insertion after the first.

Any advertisement upon which the number of insertions is not marked, will be continued until ordered out, and charged 25 cents per square for each insertion.

A liberal discount will be made on advertisements exceeding one square, when published 6 or 12 months, CASH IN ADVANCE.

☞No advertisement, reflecting upon private character can, under ANY CIRCUMSTANCES, be admitted.

Arrival and Departure of the Mails at Wilmington.

The mail from the North, by Railroad, arrives daily about 11 A. M.

The mail from the South, by Steamer from Charleston, arrives daily about 8 A. M.

The mail from Fayetteville, via Warsaw, is due upon the arrival of the cars on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.

The mail from Fayetteville, via Elizabethtown, by sulkey, is due on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at 9 A. M.

The mail from Onslow Court-House, by sulkey, is due on Monday's, at 5 P. M.

The mail from Black River Chapel, via Long Creek, by sulkey, is due on Thursdays, at 5 P. M.

Closing of Mails.

The mail for the North, by Railroad, closes daily at 10 P. M.

The mail for the South, by Steamboat, closes daily at 10 A. M.

The mail for Fayetteville, via Warsaw, closes on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Sundays, at 10 P. M.

The mail for Fayetteville, via Elizabethtown, by sulkey, closes on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at 9½ A. M.

The mail for Onslow Court-House, by sulkey, closes on Thursdays, at 10 P. M.

The mail for Long Creek, by sulkey, closes on Thursdays, at 10 P. M.

☞Letters should be in the Office at least 15 minutes before the time of closing the mails.

Professional and Business Cards.

DR. WM. S. LANGDON,

OFFERS his services in the various branches of MEDICINE, SURGERY and OBSTETRICS, to the citizens of Wilmington and vicinity.

Patients in the country will be visited at any time—day or night, except from 4 to 8 o'clock in the morning.

Office at SHAW'S Drug Store, Front Street. Residence at Mrs. WADE'S, Market Street. [July 11 —44

Dr. WILLIAM F. BERRY,

HAS located himself in Clinton, N. C., and offers his professional services to the citizens of Sampson and the adjoining counties.

March 28th, 1851 29-tf

PORTRAIT PAINTING.

J. MASSALON, Portrait Painter, would respectfully inform the citizens of Wilmington and the surrounding country, that he has permanently located himself in this place, and will be happy to receive the patronage of any ladies or gentlemen who may wish to procure faithful likenesses of themselves or any member of their family. He flatters himself, from his long experience in the art, that he will be enabled to give satisfaction. His room is at Mr. Love's Furniture Establishment, Front Street, Wilmington, N. C.

April 4, 1851 30-1y

WM. E. HILL,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Duplin County, N. C., will attend the Courts of Duplin, Sampson, and Onslow Counties, and attend promptly to all business entrusted to his care. [June 27] 42-1y

THOMAS H. HOLMES,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Clinton, Sampson county, N. C., will attend promptly to all business entrusted to his care. 41v7-1y

EDWARD CANTWELL,

ATTORNEY at Law, Wilmington, N. C.
Office on Market-street, opposite the Carolina Hotel.

WILLIAM S. READ.

HOUSE and Ship Painter, Glazier and White Washer, Office under Commercial Hotel, Wilmington, N. C.

Thankful for past custom, he respectfully informs the public generally, that he is prepared to execute all work in his line of business, and takes this method of soliciting a share of the public patronage.

July 4th, 1851 43-1y

WILLIAM A. GWYER.

GENERAL Agent, Forwarding & Commission Merchant.—I take pleasure in informing my friends, that I am prepared to give all business entrusted to me, efficient and personal attention. I have a wharf for Naval Stores, with ample accommodations, Spirit House, and Warehouse. Consignments of Naval Stores for sale or shipment, and all kinds of country produce solicited. Cash advances made on consignments.

Wilmington, N. C , June 6, 1851 39-12m

A. A. B. SOUTHALL,

GENERAL Agent, Commission Merchant, and Collector, Wilmington, N. C., will receive and sell on commission any Goods, Wares, Merchandize, and Country Produce that may be sent to his care, except Spirituous Liquors. He also offers his services to the merchants of Wilmington, and the public generally, as Collecting Agent. All claims put in his hands for collection, or any other business entrusted to his care, shall receive his prompt attention. He respectfully solicits the patronage of his friends in the above business, or any other business where an Agent is wanting.

REFERENCES:

ELLIS & MITCHELL, R. H. GRANT,
G. R. FRENCH, C. MYERS,
May 9, 1851—35-tf] Wilmington, N. C.

A. J. GRADY. J. M. MONK.

GRADY & MONK,

COMMISSION Merchants, and Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, &c., Hall's Building, North Water Street, Wilmington, N. C.

Prompt attention will be given to the sale of all kinds of Country Produce which may be sent to their care.

April 4, 1851 30-tf

MILES COSTIN,

COMMISSION Merchant, Wilmington, N C.

REFERS TO

E. P. HALL, Esq., President Branch Bank of the State; THOS. H. WRIGHT, Esq., President Bank of Cape Fear; O. G. PARSLEY, Esq , President Commercial Bank—Wilmington, N. C. 25v7

GAUSE & BOWDEN,

COMMISSION Merchants and General Agents, Wilmington, N. C.
THOS. F. GAUSE, JOHN C. BOWDEN.

REFERREES.

Gen. ALEX. MCRAE, President W. & R. R. R.
O. G. PARSLEY, President of Commercial Bank.
E. P. HALL, President Bank of the State.
JOHN DAWSON, Merchant.
J. & D. MCRAE & Co., Merchants.
P. K. DICKINSON & Co., Merchants. [13v7-1y]

SAVAGE & MEARES,

GENERAL Commision Merchants and Auctioneers, Wilmington, N. C.
EDWARD SAVAGE. GASTON MEARES.
WM. C. HOWARD. WM. N. PEDEN.

HOWARD & PEDEN,

GROCERS, Ship Chandlers, and Commission Merchants, South Water Street, Wilmington, N. C., will make liberal cash advances on all consignments of produce to them in Wilmington, or to Peter Van Ness & Co., New York. [21v7]

WEST & HEWLETT,

AUCTIONEERS, Commission Merchants and General Agents, Wilmington, N. C.

REFER TO

POTTER & KIDDER,	JOHN DAWSON,
G. W. DAVIS,	O. G. PARSLEY,
BARRY, BRYANT & ADAMS,	E. P. HALL,
GEORGE HARRISS,	EDWARD CANTWELL.
	Wilmington, N. C.

October 25, 1850 7-1y

MARTIN & CRONLY,

AUCTIONEERS and Commission Merchants, Wilmington, N. C.
A. MARTIN M. CRONLY.

O. & G. HOLMES,

WHOLESALE and Retail Dealers in Domestic Goods, Groceries, Wines, Liquors, Provisions, &c., corner of Water and Princess Streets, Wilmington, N. C.
Feb. 14, 1851 23-1y
J. G. HATCH, D. L. BURBANK.

HATCH & BURBANK,

WHOLESALE and Retail Dealers in Tobacco, Cigars, and Snuff, Front-street, Wilmington, N. C.

JOSEPH L. KEEN,

CONTRACTOR and Builder, respectfully informs the public that he is prepared to take contracts in his line of business. He also keeps constantly on hand Lime, Plaster, Plastering Hair, and Fire Brick, of the best quality, for sale.

Wilmington, N. C., Jan. 10, 1851 18-1y*

WILKINSON & ESLER,

CASH Dealers in Confectionary, Fruit, Nuts, Toys, Fancy Articles, Perfumery, Tobacco, Segars, &c. &c., Wholesale and Retail, Market Street, Wilmington, N. C.

JESSUP & MOORE,

PAPER Manufacturers and Rag Dealers, 21 North Fifth and 23 Commerce street, Philadelphia.
Book, News, Hardware and Manilla Paper made to order.
March 14, 1851. 27-1y

C. MYERS,

MANUFACTURER and Dealer in Hats, Caps, Umbrellas, and Walking Canes, of every description, wholesale and retail, North side Market-street, Wilmington, N. C.

J. M. ROBINSON,

IMPORTER and Dealer in Hardware, Iron, Stoves, Nails, &c., Front-street, 3 doors South of Market, Wilmington, N. C. [30v7-1y]

BENJAMIN F. KEITH,

INSPECTOR of Naval Stores and Provisions, Wilmington, N. C. Having had considerable experience in the inspection of Naval Stores, he is prepared to execute any order in his line with promptness and dispatch, and respectfully solicits a share of the public patronage.
Feb. 28th, 1851 25-12m

Business Cards.

D. MCMILLAN, S. DAVIS.

McMILLAN & DAVIS,

DEALERS IN Dry Goods, Groceries and Provisions, Corner of North Water and Chestnut Streets, Wilmington N. C.
Feb. 14th, 1851 23

WILLIAM H. LIPPITT,

WHOLESALE and Retail Druggist, and Dealer in Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Garden Seeds, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, &c. &c., corner of Front and Market-streets, immediately opposite SHAW'S old stand, Wilmington, N. C. 5

ALEX. MacRAE, Jr.,

IMPORTER of China, Glass and Earthenware, and wholesale and retail dealer in all kinds of Farming Implements, South side of Market-street, Wilmington, N. C.
Nov. 8, 1850 9 1y

DUGALD McMILLAN,

INSPECTOR of Naval Stores and Provisions, Office corner of North Water and Chestnut Streets, Wilmington, N. C.

The usual prompt attention given to all business in his line.
Feb. 14th, 1851 23

ALEX. E. MOTT,

INSPECTOR of Timber and Lumber, Wilmington, N. C., respectfully solicits a share of public patronage.
March 21, 1851 28-tf

BOUNTY LAND LAW.—NOTICE.

THE subscriber having the assistance of an experienced and competent Attorney at Washington City, will forward and upon moderate terms prosecute all claims of soldiers of 1812 and of the Florida and Mexican wars, their widows and minor heirs, with which he may be entrusted. Blanks and full information furnished upon application (post paid) to

EDWARD CANTWELL, Attorney at Law.
☞Office on Market St., opposite Carolina Hotel, Wilmington, No. Ca.
Oct. 18, 1850 6-tf

A. B. EVERIETT,

BUTCHER, Wilmington, N. C., will pay the highest cash prices for Beef, Mutton, Lamb, and other live Stock suitable for the Butchering business.

Persons bringing to market such articles, will find it to their advantage to call on him before selling.

The citizens of Wilmington are requested to visit Stalls Nos. 10 and 12 when they attend market, as the best of the above meats may always be found for sale at these Stalls, on as low, if not lower, terms than any of the others in market.
April 18, 1851 32-tf

Millinery and Dress-Making.

A CARD TO THE LADIES.

MISS SARAH J. TAGGART begs leave to inform the Ladies of Wilmington and its vicinity, that she has just returned from the North, with a new and fashionable assortment of Spring and Summer Millinary goods, which she has selected with great care, and invites the Ladies to call and judge for themselves, as she feels confident that they cannot be surpassed, and will be disposed of on the most moderate terms.

April 4, 1851 30-tf
☞Commercial 3t.

MRS. SHAW'S

FASHIONABLE Millinery and Dress-Making Establishment, on Second-street, opposite Mr. O. G. Parsley's. Always on hand, a handsome assortment of Cloaks and Mantillas, of the latest styles.

Wilmington, N. C., Nov. 22, 1850 11-1y

General Notices.

$10 REWARD.

RUNAWAY from the undersigned, about the 1st of April last, his negro girl, named MARIA. She is about 22 years old, dark complected, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, large full eyes. She is well known in Wilmington, where she is supposed to be lurking. The above reward will be paid for her delivery to the undersigned, at Castle Haynes, on the North East River, or for her confinement in New Hanover Jail, or any other Jail in the State, so that she can be got.

July 11, 1851.—[44-tf] J. C. McFARLANE.

$25 REWARD.

BROKE JAIL in Whiteville, Columbus county, on Saturday night, the 19th inst., a man, or boy, by the name of ELIJAH ARNOLD. Said Arnold is about 19 years old, about four ft. six inches high, light hair, and looks pale in the face, badly grown, and will weigh about 85 or 90 lbs. He has been convicted of murder. I will give the above reward of Twenty-Five Dollars for his delivery to me in Whiteville, or any Jail so that I can get him again.

LEWIS WILLIAMSON, Sh'ff.
Whiteville, April 21, 1851 33-tf

NOTICE.

TAKEN up and committed to Jail in New Hanover county, N. C., on the 28th September, 1850, (as a runaway slave,) a negro man, who says his name is GEORGE AARON. He is about 25 years old, 5 feet 4 inches high, black complexion. He came here as a seaman from Boston in September last. He pretends he is free, and says he was raised in Brooklyn, New York. The owner of said negro is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be dealt with as the law directs. OWEN FENNELL, Sheriff
Wilmington, N. C., Jan. 10, 1851 18-tf

WANTED TO PURCHASE.

TWO competent Blacksmiths, aged from 25 to 35, and a good Wheelwright. For such as will suit, we will pay the highest cash price.

April 11, 1851 O. & G. HOLMES. 31-tf

TO COOPERS.

THE subscriber offers for sale Hoop Iron, of a superior quality, at $70 per ton, delivered at any place around Wilmington, or by three tons $68 per ton. Inquire at his Cooper's Shop in this place. Any alteration of these terms will be duly noticed in this paper.

ALSO—For sale, one superior SULKY, most new, which will be sold on accommodating terms. A. MORGAN.
Wilmington, July 4, 1851 41-3t*

TO TURPENTINE DISTILLERS.

THE subscriber would inform the *Distillers of Turpentine*, that he has now on hand at his Cooper Shop in this place, a supply of *seasoned timber*, sufficient for the present year; and that those who were disappointed in getting work last year, may rely upon being served this, as he has added greatly to his former arrangements; and having permanently located himself here, he will be enabled to pay strict attention to the quality of the work; and should any casks made by him prove bad, he will exchange them, or return the price of such casks: also, from the first of March next, he will deliver them *free of charge*, at any point in or around Wilmington. Hereafter his casks shall be marked with the letters A. M., on either head, so that the work may be known. The price will be $1 75 per barrel of 40 gallons. Should any change be made in these prices, due notice will be given in this paper. A. MORGAN.
Wilmington, N. C., Jan. 17, 1851. 19-6m*

500 TONS OF RAGS WANTED,

IN large or small quantities, for which the highest *cash* price will be paid, at all seasons of the year. Yearly contracts, at a stipulated price, made with those who desire permanent arrangements for disposing of their Rags.

Writing, Printing, and Wrapping Paper constantly on hand, and for sale low.

R. W. WHALAND & CO.,
20 South Calvert Street, Baltimore.
May 16, 1851 36-3m

A CARD.

GEO. BOWERS respectfully informs the citizens of Wilmington and surrounding country, that he has purchased from Messrs. A. G. Bowers & Brother, all the stock on hand, comprising an assortment of Gold and Silver Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, and other goods now in store; and in order to make room for a new stock of rich imported Jewelry, &c., would call the attention of all persons desirous of saving 25 per cent, to come forward and avail themselves of the chance now offered. All and every description of Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, &c., carefully, accurately, and promptly repaired, in a workmanlike manner. Warranted to perform well, or the money refunded.

G. BOWERS feels confident, from his long and experienced practice in the above business, that a single trial will secure the good will and confidence of all who may favor him with a call.

☞Front Street, Wilmington, N. C.
June 13th, 1851 40-tf
Commercial and Herald copy one month.

BROTHERS LINE.

THE Steamer *Brothers* and Tow Boats, *Stevenson* and *David Lewis* are prepared to forward with Despatch, all goods consigned to the Proprietor.

The Steamer *Brothers* is of light draught, and well suited to run in *low water*. She possesses *power* and *speed*, and is admirably adapted to *towing*, and can accommodate about 20 passengers.

The Proprietor contemplates running the Boat himself, and will give special attention to way freight and naval stores; to towing, and will also attend to the comfort and convenience of Passengers. From his long experience as Agent in Wilmington of the several Steam Boat Companies, he thinks he can give satisfaction.

To Merchants in the interior he would say, that all Goods shipped by him, will be delivered to their Agents in Fayetteville. His Agent in Wilmington is JOHN C. LATTA, to whom all communications may be addressed, as Agent of the Steamer *Brothers*.

JOHN BANKS, Proprietor.
May 16th, 1851 36-tf

General Notices.

TO OVERSEERS.

WANTED, a man to attend to Plantation business at the Hermitage. He must come well recommended for sobriety, honesty, and industry. Application to be made on the premises.

July 4th, 1851 43-3t

TAKE NOTICE.

THE Subscriber, having been appointed at last June term of New-Hanover Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to take the list of taxable property in the District of Wilmington, hereby gives notice, that he will commence the duties of said appointment on Wednesday, the 9th inst., and may be found at the store of Messrs. GAUSE & BOWDEN, on North Water Street, from 9 A. M. till 1 P. M and from 2 P. M. till 5 P. M. each and every day (Sundays excepted), until the 31 day of July instant. JOHN C. BOWDEN,
Tax List Receiver.
July 4th, 1851 43-3t

CAPE FEAR NAVIGATION COMPANY.

PURSUANT to a resolution of the stockholders of the Cape Fear Navigation Company, at their general meeting, May 30, 1851, notice is hereby given, that from and after the 1st of August next, all articles, commodities, produce, goods, wares and merchandize, conveyed upon the Cape Fear River to or from Fayetteville to or from any point intermediate between Fayetteville and Wilmington, and to or from Wilmington to or from any point between the mouth of Black River and Fayetteville, shall be subject to tolls, at the rate of twelve and one-half per centum on the amount of freight charged, except articles conveyed upon rafts, wood flats, and craft under the burthen of ten tons: and when the boat owner is the shipper or owner of the property shipped, the like toll shall be charged, to wit: twelve and one-half per centum upon the customary rate of freight charged upon such articles as may be shipped. From and after the 1st of August, 1851, the Owners, Captains or Agents of all boats not under ten tons burthen, navigating the River between the mouth of Black River and Fayetteville, are required to furnish the Toll Collector at Wilmington with a list, on oath, as prescribed by law, of the amount of freight charged, or of the estimated amount, when shipped by the Boat Owner.

Notice is also given, that Thos. C. Worth has been appointed Toll Collector at Wilmington, and payments of tolls upon articles conveyed from any point below Fayetteville to or from Wilmington, are to be made to him; and the aforesaid lists of freight furnished to him. All other payments to be made, as heretofore, to George McNeill, General Agent.

June 30, 1851.—[43-t1sta] JOHN H. HALL, Pres't.

NOTICE.—All persons indebted to the undersigned will call and settle, as their accounts are made out, and those of long standing, must be paid by August, or we will be compelled to place them in the hands of an attorney for collection. HOWARD & PEDEN.

NOTICE.

SEALED proposals for building a Poor House in the county of Onslow, will be received at the Post Office in Richlands, N. C., until the 26th of July proximo, to be decided by the 30th of the same month.

Said house to be of wood, 48 feet long by 30 feet wide, two stories high, set on 21 brick pillars, 18 by 36 inches, 1½ brick thick, and to have 3 brick chimneys, with 4 fire places each; 18 places to be 8 feet 8 inches in the clear; Sills to be 10 by 12 inches, and of the very best heart Pitch Pine; Sleepers to be 3 by 10 inches of best heart Pitch Pine; Posts, Plates, Joist, Beams and Rafters to be of good materials, and suitable sizes.

Shingles to be of good heart Cypress; and all other exterior timbers to be of pure heart Pine. Sleepers, Studs, Joist, and Rafters to be 2 feet from centre to centre. The Weatherboards to be ½ inch thick, quartered, dressed and well puton. (3) Floors to be of 1¼ inch quartered boards, of good heart Pine, dressed, tongued and grooved, and well nailed down. The first story to have 6 rooms, 12 by 15 feet each, with fire place in each; and a passage 12 by 30 feet, with stairway to the second floor. Partitions to be of 1¼ inch boards, dressed, tongued and grooved, and well put up The second story is to be similar to the first, with stairway to garret floor.

There is to be fourteen doors, 3 by 7 feet; and 2 folding doors to passage on first floor 6 by 8 feet each; all to have good welt made batten shutters, all to be well hung with good and substantial hinges, with rim locks to the outside doors; and latches to the inside ones.

There is to be 21 windows, 28 by 54 inches; and 4 do. 28 by 44 inches, to have good suitable sash, (8 by 10,) well primed and glazed, and to have proper fastenings, &c.

All the materials not herein specified, must be of *good quality*, and put up in a *plain, substantial, workmanlike manner*, and completed by the 15th March, 1852.

For farther specifications, &c. &c., apply to

WILLIAMS HUMPHREY,
HARVEY COX,
BRYAN S. KOONCE, } *Commissioners.*

June 13th, 1851. 41-6t

NOTE.—There is a tract of wood-land belonging to the County, on which said house is to be erected, from which the contractor can get any suitable material which it affords, in its construction free of charge.

NOTICE.

I have associated with me in business, my brother, OWEN HOLMES, and the business will hereafter be conducted at the old stand, nearly opposite the Court House, in the name of J. G. & O. HOLMES. J. G. HOLMES.
Clinton, March 9th, 1851 33-3m

I hereby notify all persons indebted to me, to call and settle by the first day of May. Those who have not the cash, can settle by note. The firm having changed, it is absolutely necessary that all accounts due me, should be settled immediately. I hope the terms of this notice will be strictly adhered to, and save me the disagreeable necessity of placing my claims in the hands of an Attorney for collection. J. C. HOLMES
Clinton, March 9th, 1851 33-3m

Hotels, &c.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Corner Front and Dock Streets, Wilmington, N. C.

MRS. FORD having refitted her rooms, and made such arrangements as are necessary for the accommodation of single gentlemen, or gentlemen and their wives, takes this method of informing her friends and the public that she can accommodate eight or ten gentlemen with large and airy rooms and permanent board, or board without lodging; and transient visitors she would say she can insure them clean and comfortable Beds.

Her Table is always supplied with the best the market affords; and by her personal attention, assisted by faithful servants, to the comfort of her guests, she hopes to receive a liberal share of patronage.

July 5, 1851 43-t1O

NEW BOARDING HOUSE.

THE subscriber has taken the house on the corner of Market and Second Streets, and has furnished it in a neat but plain style for a boarding house, and is ready for the reception of boarders, either by the day, week or month. His table shall be furnished with as good as the market affords, and his charges moderate. He respectfully solicits the patronage of town and country friends, as nothing shall be left undone on his part to give entire satisfaction.

A. B. SOUTHALL.
Wilmington, N. C., April 11th, 1851. 31-t1O

REMOVAL.

Removed to Mulberry Street, between Front and North Water Streets.

THE subscriber continues to keep on hand a large and general assortment of CARRIAGES of his own manufacture, which he offers for sale on the most reasonable terms; among which may be found **Rockaways, Barouches, Dunhams, Buggies, Wagons, Gigs, Sulkeys, &c.** Also, **Harness** of all kinds.

Purchasers will find it to their interest to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere, as I am determined not to be undersold.

N. B. **Repairing** done at short notice, and in the neatest and best manner. ISAAC WELLS.
Wilmington, N. C., July 4, 1851 43-tf

OUR MOTTO IS "TO PLEASE,"

AT THE

Wilmington Saddle, Harness, AND TRUNK MANUFACTORY.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public that he keeps constantly on hand a large assortment of **Coach, Gig, and Sulky Harness; Lady's and Gentlemen's Saddles, Bridles, Whips, &c.**; Trunks, Valises, Saddle and Carpet Bags, Satchels, fancy Trunks, &c. Always on hand a large supply of **String Leather and Fly Nets**, and all other articles usually found in such establishments, all of which he warrants to be of the best material and workmanship, and will be sold low for *cash*, or on *short credit* to prompt customers.

Saddles, Harness, Trunks, Medical Bags, &c., made to order. Harness and Coach Trimmings sold at a fair price to persons buying to manufacture. Whips at wholesale.

All kinds of Riding Vehicles bought and sold on commission. JOHN J. CONOLEY.
June 14, 1850 40

New Livery Stables.—Fire-Proof.

HAVING completed my new Livery Stables, I am now ready to receive Horses at livery, by the day, week, or month.

My Stables are situated on the corner of Princess and Third Streets, directly opposite the Court-House, and very convenient to the business part of the town. They are built of brick, and covered with tin, which makes them entirely FIRE-PROOF. They are large, commodious, and well constructed; and in every respect as comfortable and convenient as any Stables in the United States.

I also have (for the accommodation of Drovers,) a large and comfortable Lot, together with a basement under the Stables sufficient to hold one hundred horses, and shelter them well and comfortably.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, and BUGGIES, kept constantly for hire.

My Hostlers cannot be surpassed in any country, and I therefore feel confident of giving entire satisfaction to those who favor me with their custom.

I feel grateful to my friends and the public for their liberal patronage heretofore, and hope to merit a continuance of their custom. H. E. NIXON.
Wilmington, N. C., June 27, 1851 44-tf

Legal Notices.

NOTICE.

WILL be sold at the Court-House in Wilmington, on the second Monday in September next, the following Town Lots and Tracts of Land, as will be sufficient to pay the Taxes due thereon for the year 1849, and costs of advertising.

No. of Town Lots.	Situation of Lots and Lands.	By whom listed.	Am't Tax. $	ct
1	Wilmington.	Margaret Allen,	14	20
1	do.	Nathan F. Bourdeaux,	3	04
1	do.	Brown & Blaney,	5	15
1	do.	John Blaney,	7	31
1	do.	Simon Burgwin,	4	82
1	do.	Nancy Campbell,	1	44
4	do	Samuel H. Firth,	26	24
1	do.	D. J. Gilbert,	19	30
1	do.	Mrs Ann Guthrie,	19	71
2	do.	William Gillin,	7	42
2	do.	Peter Harriss,	18	90
1	do.	Wm. Hill, for M. A. Burr	22	32
1	do.	E. W. Hawkins,	5	70
1	do.	Henry S. Haines,	17	20
1	do.	Richard J. Jones,	19	91
1	do.	Francis James,	6	80
1	do.	Sci Jones,	2	66
1	do.	Mary J. King,	11	11
1	do.	D. D. King,	11	11
1	do.	Eliza King,	8	88
1	do.	Joseph Kendrick,	14	09
1	do.	Priscilla London,	6	88
1	do.	Jonathan Lees,	24	13
1	do.	C. Lutterloh,	11	01
1	do.	A. Mindel,	19	91
1	do.	Margaret McLellan,	2	30
1	do.	James McGary,	8	88
72	acres land, joining do.	Robert S. McComber,	11	93
2	Wilmington.	Charles R. Malett,	1	56
1	do.	Nancy McNeil,	6	75
1	do.	Sally Moore,	4	83
1	do.	Mrs. Hillory Moore's Est	7	22
2	do.	John C. Millis,	2	34
1	do.	Sylvester Stokely,	7	48
1	do.	Bradford Sherman,	31	12
1	do.	Arch'd Skipper,	7	46
1	do.	John Sneeden,	4	82
1	do.	John Stewart,	2	33
1	do.	Joseph Springs,	4	35
1	do.	Thomas Southmayd,	12	80
1	do.	Wm. Shaw's Estate,	24	12
1	do.	Mrs C. C. Stow,	27	74
1	do.	Peter G. Tilly,	16	87
1	do.	D. Thally, for J. M. Baber		86
1	do.	Joseph M. Tilly,	4	49
4	do.	Ezra Thomas,	13	31
1	do	John A. Taylor, for Mary C. Moore,	2	88
2	do.	William A. Williams,	96	74
3	do.	John Williams,	38	19
2	do.	William Wilson,	28	99
No. of Acres.				
70	On N. E. River.	Heirs of — Waters,	1	38
350	Middle Sound District.	Moses D. Mott,	1	18
355	do. do.	R. J. Pridgen,	3	28
60	do. do.	Reuben Williams,	1	19
162	Sandy Run do.	Batt Batson,	3	78
213	do. do.	Henry Batson,	1	40
360	do. do.	Wm H. Batson,	3	61
330	do. do.	William Justice,	1	27
114	do. do.	Benj'n Wadkins,	2	11
229	Rocky Point do.	Sterling Allen,	2	05
100	do. do.	John Bradshaw,	1	62
540	do. do.	Timothy Croom,	1	30
150	do. do.	Samuel Highsmith,	2	09
500	do. do.	Martha Ormsby,	7	24
303	do. do.	John Smith,	2	16
445	So. Washington do.	John Bowen,	5	36
92	do. do.	Isaac N. Blanton,		45
500	do. do.	E. A. Filyaw,	4	39
140	do. do.	Stephen C. Filyaw,	1	80
348	do. do.	Rufus W. Garriss,	1	01
500	do. do.	John Gideons,	7	61
870	do. do.	William Lamb,	10	21
89	do. do.	Henry A. Malpass,	4	51
240	do. do.	S. Stallings,		46
320	do. do.	Lewis Thomas,	13	81
1,785	do. do.	Lewis Whitfield,	19	52
570	Upper Bl'k River Dist.	George Henry,	3	75
353	do. do.	Harry, a free negro,	3	68
156	Lower Bl'k River do.	William Averett,	1	46
200	do. do. do.	William Brown,		58
287	do. do. do.	G. W. Barnhill,	1	15
207	do. do. do.	Alexander Herring,	1	80
174	do. do. do.	Lydia Orr,	2	18
73	do. do. do.	Joel Orr, for Ann Ritter,	1	03
120	Piney Woods do.	William Branch,	1	34
1,320	do. do.	Arthur Crews,	2	30
630	do. do.	Ann Jane Henry,	7	08
200	do. do.	Esther Jacobs,	1	49
451	do. do.	Aaron Lewis,	5	87
400	do. do.	Hannah Walker,	4	26
54	do. do.	Joseph H. Walker,		98
60	do. do.	John W. B. White,	1	05
678	Cane Tuck do.	James I. Bryan, Agent,	1	95
165	do. do.	William P. Hall,	2	83
30	do. do.	John F. Herring,	1	87
436	do. do.	John W. Potter,	2	46
436	do. do.	Hazell Potter,	2	46
237	Long Creek do.	Silas Bryant,	1	58
790	do. do.	James A. Bunting,	14	38
95	do. do.	Henry Eiler,	1	18
414	do. do.	Thomas Futral,	1	19
50	do. do.	Elizabeth Flanagan,	1	46
470	do. do.	William George,	1	86
92	do. do.	Daniel T. George,	1	19
67	do. do.	Elias George,	1	05
55	do. do.	Edward W. George,	2	11
500	do. do.	George Moore,		86
128	do. do.	Francis Miller,	2	19
164	do. do.	Robert Miller,	1	19
100	do. do.	Jesse Miller,	2	38
150	do. do.	Drewry Orrell,	2	43
84	do. do.	Joshua Penny,		44
150	do. do.	George Wilson,	1	19
94	do. do.	Elias R. Wilson,	1	19
150	do. do.	George White,	1	33
91	do. do.	Silas Wadkins,	1	19

OWEN FENNELL, Sheriff.
Wilmington, N. C., June 12, 1851 [Pr. fee, $56 87] 41-3m

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of Starkey Williams, dec'd, are requested to come forward and make immediate payment, or their Notes will be placed in the hands of an officer for collection.

BLANEY WILLIAMS, JACOB SMITH, } *Adm'rs.*
July 4th, 1851 44-3t

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having qualified as administrator of William S. Bryan, dec'd, at June Term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the county of New Hanover, A. D., 1851, hereby notifies all persons indebted to the estate of said William S. Bryan, to make immediate payment; and all persons having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, otherwise this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

ELI W. HALL, *Adm'r.*
Wilmington, N. C., June 27, 1851. 45-3t

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of JAMES ANDERS, are requested to come forward and make immediate payment, or their notes will be placed in the hands of an officer for collection.

J. W. CROMARTIE, Adm'r de bonis non.
May 15th, 1851 37-tf

PATENT YOKE SHIRTS.

JUST RECEIVED, and always kept on hand, a fine supply of PATENT YOKE SHIRTS; also, a lot of figured LINEN BOSOM SHIRTS, and an elegant article of gentlemen's figured SATIN TIES; and another lot of those fine linen and silk CRAVATS, just to suit the season. Call and examine. For sale by CHARLES BARR,
Merchant Tailor, Wilmington N. C.
may 23

THEY HAVE COME!

A Splendid assortment of READY MADE CLOTHING, made expressly to my order, for this market, among which will be found a new article, "Prince DeJoinville," Lama, Sack, Black, Brown, Green Blue, Drab, &c. &c. &c. Sack, Dress, and Frock Coats; Black, Brown, Green, Drab, Cashmeretl, Sack and Frock Coats; Mohair, Lustre, Alpaca, Sack and Frock Coats; Puritan Coating, Linen, Lustre, and Brown Linen Sack Coats, Pants, &c. &c. &c. A variety of Silk, Marseilles Vests, &c. &c.; just to suit the season; prices *very low*, at the "Old Stand." Remember 5 per ct. off for *Cash* on all sums of $5 and upwards.

CHAS. BARR,
Wilmington N. C . May 23. 1851] *Merchant Tailor.*

THOSE TRUNKS HAVE COME!

PER Schr. "Harrison Price," just landed, 20 superior Travelling Trunks, and a handsome assortment of Carpet and Gutta Percha Bags. All selling at a small advance on manufacturer's prices. Call at CHAS. BARR'S,
SCOTT & BALDWIN'S, Market St.

BOOTS AND SHOES.—CLINTON, N. C.

THE subscriber would respectfully announce to his friends and patr

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, JULY 18, 1851.

FOR CONGRESS,
HON. WILLIAM S. ASHE.

☞ For Communications on Education, Agriculture, &c., see Fourth page.

Summary of the News of the Week.

It is now the *heat* of the canvass in more senses than one, especially in those States where elections are to be held next month. In this State the only contest of any great importance is in the 8th and 3d districts, and in both, although heretofore Whig districts, the prospects of the Democratic candidates are very good. Indeed, we think that Mr. RUFFIN's chances in the 8th are superior to those of his federal competitor, Mr. STANLY. In the 3d, Capt. CALDWELL has an immense whig majority to overcome, but he has a weak man, with unpopular notions, and a divided party to contend against, and we have strong hopes of his success. The Feds. have been trying to get CALVIN GRAVES out against Mr. VENABLE, in the 5th district, but they can't quite come it.—By the way, the election will be here on yesterday three weeks, and we hope that as a mark of respect to a popular and worthy gentleman, a full vote will be cast for Mr. ASHE in this district, although there is no opposition.

The sale of the Manchester Railroad Bonds at an average of a little over 93 per cent. is a matter of congratulation to all the friends of the road. It is one of the best sales that has ever been made of a new security, and the pleasure derived from it is certainly not lessened by the fact that almost the whole of it is taken at the South, and more than half on the line of the road. The value of the stock in the old road is rapidly appreciating also, and a career of prosperity is about opening upon us, which cannot well be retarded. Another splendid locomotive has just been added to the working machinery of the road.

The Foreign news is not important. There are some rumors of a possible collision with France in regard to the interference of that government with the affairs of the Sandwich Islands. The project of annexing these islands to the United States is gaining partizans rapidly. It is hardly probable that any collision with France will ensue. Mexico would seem to be bristling up with claims against the government, but we think without any just right.

In the political world, but little of any real importance is occurring. We make no apology for publishing at length the very interesting speech of Commodore STOCKTON, Senator from New-Jersey, delivered at Elizabethtown, in that State, on the 4th inst. It is hardly necessary to add, that the Commodore is a democrat. The Northern Whigs seem to be pretty generally wheeling into line for SCOTT. They acknowledge the binding obligation of the Fugitive Slave Law, but will agitate for its repeal.

We notice that the Fayetteville Observer has several articles which demands a reply from us. We will attend to them all next week, and carry the war slightly into Africa, placing the matter in such a light that evasion itself will hardly avail.

Scattered through our columns will be found all sorts of articles. We hope that each of our readers may find something to his taste. The ice has arrived, and we find a glass of ice water decidedly to our taste. The extract from Mr. WEBSTER's 4th of July oration will be found interesting, as illustrating the progress of our country. The GARDINER Claim business seems to have died away for the present.

Meeting of Stockholders.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the North Carolina Railroad took place at Greensboro' on the 10th instant. The following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:—WILLIAM C. MEANS, of Cabarrus; JOHN W. ELLIS and D. A. DAVIS, of Rowan; FRANCIS FRIES, of Forsythe; JNO. W. THOMAS, of Davidson; JOHN M. MOREHEAD and JOHN A. GILMER, of Guilford; CAD. JONES, Sen., of Orange; EDWIN M. HOLT, of Alamance; R. M. SAUNDERS, of Wake; A. T. JERKINS, of Craven; FREDERICK J. HILL, of Brunswick.

A report was submitted by President MOREHEAD, detailing the successive steps of progress in the work, and showing the amount of money already expended, together with estimates of the work to be done, the cost that can be done entirely with North Carolina material, a list of the engineers, etc. It appears that there has been so far expended the sum of a little over $28,000, for salaries, surveys, and every other expense on the route—leaving a balance of over $21,000 still in the treasury unexpended. The Greensboro' Patriot, from which we condense our report, does not give the details of the President's report, as it has been ordered to be printed.

On the 11th, the ceremony of breaking ground took place in the presence of a large concourse of people. It consisted in the digging up and depositing in a box of a few spadesful of earth, which was done by CALVIN GRAVES, Esq., of Caswell. Gov. MOREHEAD and Mr. GRAVES made speeches upon the occasion. Gov. MOREHEAD remarked that the earth was deposited in the box to remain a hundred years, and then be re-opened for our inspection! In a hundred years not a man of that crowd will breathe—not a woman will exist—not a child will live—not a pound of the iron of the road but will be worn and rusted to dust and ashes. In a hundred years and the Union may be no more, and the United States be a name only in the pages of history. But come what may to the world at large, to each and all of us the end of time must have come before then, and eternity, with its joys or sorrows, be our portion. It is all vanity and vexation of spirit; vanity of vanities—all is vanity saith the preacher. The toil for wealth—the struggle after fame and power—pride, avarice, ambition, all are vanity and nonsense. If we could live as some of the old patriarchs lived, it might be worth our while to build up something to endure for centuries, since we could endure with it. But as it is, it is useless to do more than enjoy life and prepare for eternity, letting the rest take care of itself.

Wilmington and Manchester Rail Road Bonds.

The bids for $300,000 of the above bonds were opened on the 10th inst., at N. York, at the office of Winslow, Lanier & Co. The amount bid was $521,000. The following are the successful bidders:—E. W. Charles, Darlington, S. C., 5 bonds, at $100; H. Nutt, Wilmington, N. C., 5 at $100; N. N. Nixon, Wilmington, N. C., 5 at $100; Alfred Smith, Columbus, N. C., 10 at $100; Eli Gregg, Mars Bluff, S. C., 15 at $100; G. J. W. McCall, Darlington, S. C., 13 at $100; James S. Gibson, of do., 10 at $98; R. Rogers, Black Creek, S. C., 8 at 98¾; J. A. Rogers, of do., 3 at 96¾; D. Rees Gregg, Mars Bluff, S. C., 2 at 95¾; James Maultsby, Whiteville, N. C., 10 at 95; Gilbert Potter, Wilmington, N. C., 5 at 94; E. Kidder, of do., 5 at 94; John A. Taylor, of do., 5 at 94; H. M. Baldwin, Whiteville, N. C., 3 at 94; Calvin Haynes, of do., 3 at 92; DeRossett & Brown, Wilmington, N. C., 5 at 92; Edmund Clark, Cleveland, Ohio, 10 at 91½; Corcoran & Riggs, Washington, D. C., 25 at 90.65; 25 at 90.45; 25 at 90.20; 20 at 90; Chubb, Schenck & Co., of do., 10 at 90.55; 10 at 90.05; E. S. Whelen & Co., Philad., 5 at 90.25; Thomas McKenzie, New York, 2 at 90.05; G. I. W. McCall, Darlington, S. C., 12 at 90; H. T. Clark, Tarboro', N. C., 1; Allen McFarlin, Cheraw, S. C., 20; M. J. McMall, Darlington, S. C., 2; John F. Ervin, of do., 5; Wm. Evans, Marion Court House, S. C., 5; J. A. Maltsby, Whiteville, N. C., 4; John Dawson, Wilmington, N. C., 5; R. Wooten, Whiteville, N. C. 2 bonds, all at $90 in the $100.

HON. DANIEL WEBSTER.—A rumor has been going the rounds of the papers to the effect that Mr. WEBSTER had either resigned, or was going to resign, his place in the cabinet, with a view of visiting Europe for the good of his health. This rumor is positively contradicted in the *National Intelligencer* of the 14th, which says that his health is now perfectly good, but his physicians have advised either a sea voyage or a trip to some of the medicinal springs, in order to mitigate his annual attack of catarrhal affection.

THE ECLIPSE.—The moon was eclipsed shortly after midnight on the night of the 12th, or morning of the 13th inst. Our eyes were eclipsed before the time arrived, and we did not see it—but it was so.

The Mexican government will shortly prefer a demand upon the United States for over $16,000.000, for the non-fulfilment of the treaty of San Louis Potosi, which has resulted in extensive Indian depredations on the frontiers.

"But, said Gen. Saunders, this charge of hostility on the part of those who sustain this work against our own markets, will appear still more inconsistent on the part of those who make the charge, if we look a little more into the matter. In the year 1833, the Legislature chartered the Wilmington and Raleigh Railroad, to terminate at some point in the vicinity of Raleigh. At the session of 1835 was passed the act for chartering the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad, and at the same session the charter of the Wilmington road was amended, so as to allow the stockholders to change the terminus from the city of Raleigh to some point on the Roanoke. Why this change? for whot purpose? Was it to gain the tobacco trade of the Roanoke—the great staple of this section of the State? Not so, as you will perceive. The Roanoke tobacco has gone, and will continue to go to the Virginia markets. The Wilmington road terminates at Weldon, where the Roanoke Canal also terminates, and yet he doubted if a single hogshead of tobacco had even been carried on that road to Wilmington, he wished it could be otherwise, but it could not be, so long as the Virginia markets maintained their present high character as regards the article of tobacco.

"Now, said Gen. S., as a Grocery Market, the Wilmington Market possessed superior advantages from her West India trade. The tonnage of Wilmington, according to the returns of 1850, was upwards of 15,000 tons, whilst that of Richmond and Petersburg both, was only about 12,000. But, he again asked, for what purpose did the stockholders of the Wilmington road desire to go, not to Raleigh, but to the River Roanoke? The charter itself has told us. Its words are *"with the view of connecting with the Petersburg and Norfolk Railroads."* Now, said Gen. S., the friends of the Gaston road do not complain of this. The people of Raleigh do not complain of it, because if the stockholders find it to their interest to form this connection, or if the people of Wilmington find it to their advantage, either with the view of trade or for mail facilities, in the name of all that is just, let them have it. But, most certainly, whilst they enjoy it themselves, let them not wish to deprive the friends of the Gaston road of the same privilege. That is all we wish—to have the right of doing, by way of the Gaston road, what is done by the Wilmington, to connect with the Petersburg and Norfolk and Portsmouth road. When they shall discontinue this connection, then they can with a little more consistency, call upon us to do likewise; certainly there can be no greater want of State pride in a North Carolinian in going to Petersburg by way of Gaston than by way of Weldon."

This is the portion of Gen. SAUNDERS' Warrenton speech, in which allusion is made to the Wilmington and Raleigh Railroad. We wish to give the true history of the circumstances therein alluded to, so that our readers may judge how far it differs from the General's account. Of course we could not have been personally cognizant of the progress of the affair; but the sources of our information are beyond question.

In 1833, a charter was obtained for a company to build a railroad from Wilmington to Raleigh—these two towns to form the terminal points. The people of Wilmington were earnest in their endeavors to raise the stock, and subscribed a very large amount in proportion to the then capital of the place. They used every argument to induce the people on the line of the proposed road to take stock, and every possible appeal was made to the people of Raleigh to do the same. The country on a direct line from Wilmington to Raleigh has a sparse population, and little or no surplus capital, and thus the effort to raise the stock was thrown upon the two towns forming the termini of the road, and what was the result?—Wilmington, with not at that time half the uninvested capital of Raleigh, subscribed a little over *three hundred thousand dollars*, while Raleigh, the proposed head of the road, subscribed only *five hundred dollars!* ($500!) Something less than twelve thousand dollars was taken in Wake county, but five hundred dollars was the whole amount taken by citizens of Raleigh, and that by one man, Mr. SMITH, who is still a generous and patriotic friend of *North Carolina* improvements!

Under these circumstances, a proposition was made to Wilmington, first by the citizens of Wayne, and afterwards by those of Edgecombe, Nash and Halifax, to run the road in their direction; and some from Johnston, Lenoir and Greene came into their views, and it was ascertained that the road could be run over and through the most productive counties of the State, among a people who were willing to aid in the grand enterprise. And instead of urging the reaching Virginia markets as a reason for changing the direction, the only reason urged upon the Legislature was, that it would enable those counties to *reach Wilmington*. The line of the road through these counties paid for building it in that direction $300,000, more or less, and the balance of the individual stock was taken in Wilmington! The foregoing is a history which Gen. SAUNDERS knows to be true; for he was an actor on the railroad stage even then. He knows that the reason of the change, was because the people of the lower route would assist in building the road, while the people of Raleigh would not! Although Raleigh could only give five hundred dollars to a road to reach Wilmington, it certainly subscribed liberally for a connection with Petersburg.

The General is mistaken in another point, as to the proposed freight over our road as a reason for the change. It was argued that the Roanoke tobacco could and would go over this road to Wilmington, and the books of the Company show that thousands of loads of tobacco have gone over the whole length of the road, and been shipped at Wilmington. And moreover, other freights are daily brought over the road, and sold or shipped at Wilmington, from points nearly one hundred miles further from Wilmington than Petersburg.

It is true the projectors of the road expected that their principal profits would arise from the command of the great line of travel North and South, but the road would never have received the amount of aid it did from the farmers, but for the desire they had of reaching a market at Wilmington; and there is reason to believe that the "illiberal" disposition evinced by Raleigh, went far in raising up a spirit of patriotism in favor of a State work.

These things are long past, and we do not now allude to them for the purpose of awakening or reviving unpleasant feelings, but simply to place things in a proper light, and to vindicate the community of Wilmington from the charge of "illiberality." We hope that hereafter our several towns may vie with each other in their earnestness in the promotion of *North Carolina* works of improvement, without any other rivalry than such as may conduce to their mutual benefit.

☞ A daily line of stages has commenced running between Fayetteville and Warsaw. The tri-weekly line from this place to Manchester has been knocked in the head by the Postmaster General, as being too expensive. It was feared that it would not at first pay expenses, and as it is situated in the Carolinas, this was an insuperable obstacle with our worthy Postmaster, who hails from Buffalo. We will soon have a communication by railroad, and no thanks to N. K. HALL; nor will the next mail contract need to be made with him or any other of his party.

THE HOME AND GRAVE OF THE AUTHOR OF THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.—A correspondent of the Uniontown Democrat, who has recently visited Monticello, the residence of Jefferson, thus describes it:

The interior of the house is just as Jefferson left it, except the furniture, which is gone, save some paintings, mirrors, &c. The house, both outside and inside, bears all the evidences of neglect and decay, but it still retains all its fair proportions, and its venerable outline grown gray and mossy by time and neglect, perhaps adds, rather than otherwise, to its appearance, particularly to a stranger. And the venerable aspen trees growing around, throw a kind of melancholy over everything, that seems to whisper in your ear, and point you about three hundred yards down the woods to the grave of him who planted them—to the humblest grave in appearance that ever held the ashes of human greatness. I made a sketch over it.

I enclose you a little flower from a branch of vines said to have been planted by Jefferson himself, beneath the window of the room in which he died; they have spread all over the side of the house.

The Hot Weather

[illegible] upon it in a manner [illegible] Those with grave [illegible] upon the Solar System, and Meteorological Theories of the same.

Hot, hotter, hottest;—the weather seems grammatically disposed and inclined to put this unfortunate adjective through all the degrees of comparison, to say nothing of the other kinds of comparisons, which are sometimes irreverently made; as to say that it is as hot as blazes, as thunder, as the deuce, as the final abode of wickedness, and so forth, and so forth, like an auctioneer's catalogue. If we were only a dog we should certainly go mad, and bite the shins of the people out of spite. Nobody is doing any business—there is nothing in the papers—the lightning has got lazy and wants greasing, so that the telegraph can't work;—telegraph something of a humbug, at the best. Pen has given out and won't operate without a great deal of hard work. We have always got a bad pen, having a classical example therefor. We are like ULYSSES; no body could bend his bow, save and except his own private self—and we can safely defy the world in arms to write with the steel stump with which we indite these super-elegant meditations. We once had a good pen, but we ruined it in this way:—It was a gold pen—and—pause and reflect upon the phenomenon—it had a gold holder. In the unsuspecting innocence of our heart, we once laid the establishment upon the table, it rolled off, and, contrary to all the known laws of physical philosophy, came down upon the lighter end, thereby reducing the pen to the position of an old soldier with but one leg;—we have never since been able to raise another. The purchase of watermelons absorbs all our stray change during the hot weather. We wish somebody would do something eccentric—saw off his own nose or turn his mouth upside down—we want something to write about.

Patriotism is not all dead, nor heroism neither. The malitias men were out on Saturday;—we heard the rub-a-dub, and have since learned that the amusements of the day were agreeably diversified by a battle royal between one of the non-commissioned officers and a high private. We have not been informed which whipped, but the odds were in favor of the high private. Nothing but the most sublime courage and devotion could induce men to perambulate the streets under a July sun, with an escort of little niggers. Little niggers are philosophers—understand the advantages of fresh air—keep their mouths always open to ventilate their "innards." Sharp sighted man told us that one little nigger had stolen an orange and eaten it; saw it plainly when he opened his throat. The militia system is certainly an anomaly; we have never been in any place where it was not regarded as pretty much of a humbug, and yet, like the constitution of the United States, it covers all the States and Territories, and there is little prospect of its abolition. One of the earliest recollections of our childhood—certainly one of the most vivid—is of one JEMMY JONES, or, as he styled himself, Mr. JAMES JONES, who acted as clerk or precentor in the Presbyterian church or meeting-house in the North of Ireland, the pulpit of which was filled by our respected father. We used to sit a very short distance from the clerk's seat, making desperate efforts to touch the floor with the points of our shoes, and regarding the said JONES with the most perfect horror and admiration. He was a lanthorn-jawed man, deeply pitted with the small pox, and with the stumps of a black beard looking like coarse grains of powder shot into the crevices of his countenance. His hair was drawn down into a little peak on the middle of his forehead, like the hand of a watch, pointing to his nose, and tortured into small horns, one over each temple. But his mouth was the feature *par excellence*. That mouth was our youthful synonym for eternity. It had neither beginning nor end. We can safely aver that no man ever saw both corners at one time; nor could we ever, while looking him fair in the face, see either corner. His head was a peninsula, and out of that mouth issued sounds in "giving out the Psalm," and in "raising the tune," which made us think of scriptural things, viz:—The Bulls of Bashan, or Balaam's Ass, taken to the practice of religious duty on their own hook, and worshipping the Lord according to the usages of the Church of Scotland. The aforesaid JAMES JONES was a man of many avocations, and was also a member of the Yeomanry Corps, or *corpse*, as he used to pronounce it, and thereby hangs a tale, which is impressed upon our memory by the recollection of a thrashing which formed an epoch in our youthful existence, and will remain with us until our "latter end." It was all JONES's fault;—he was a Sergeant in the "Yoes," and had hogs to sell, and one fine day there was a parade to come off in the market town about a mile from our father's house, and perhaps a mile and a half from JONES's. JONES was an economical man—he liked to kill two birds with one stone—and so he thought he could attend the parade and also drive in his hogs to market. In the prosecution of this laudable purpose, he started from home about daybreak, and about 10 o'clock, A. M., made his appearance on the road about a hundred yards from our house, "armed and equipped as the law directs," his loins being girded about with a leathern belt, and his shoulders covered by a regimental coat, the skirts whereof opening behind in a most picturesque manner, afforded a full view of the "stern realities" of war. His hat we have forgotten, but we remember that his "continuations" were of corduroy. He grasped his gun and "bagnet" like an old campaigner, making many and ferocious charges upon the swine, who unquestionably were in some way related to those into whom the devils entered. It was the bull of Bashan in a new aspect—it was Balaam's ass in regimentals; and it also bore some resemblance to the prodigal son tending swine. All this made up an attraction which it was impossible for a boy of six or seven years of age to resist, and we did incontinently follow the man-of-war and the swinish multitude into town, accomplishing the mile in the remarkably short space of two hours and a half. We found the Yeomanry drawn up in a line, which, upon the whole, was reasonably straight, and would have been straighter had it not been for the natural desire of the men to see each other, which caused them to keep advancing in an irregular manner, something like the teeth of a rat trap. Among the rest we soon recognized JONES, looking more like the Bull of Bashan than ever; and although his offence could not be "rank," since he was only a Sergeant, still it is certain that he "smelled to Heaven," being fresh from his contact with the porkers. At length the Colonel, or somebody else, with a laced hat on, came down the line to review the troop—and he must have been a brave man, for he was like the war-horse in Job, he smelled the battle afar off—at any rate he smelled JONES afar off—but he did not say ha! ha! nor any thing like it, he merely said—Sergeant JONES, go off the ground, sir, and wash yourself; and Sergeant JONES went off and sold his hogs, and fired off his gun and killed a ram cat, and we bought a pasteboard face with a miraculous nose, and got home about night, and got—oh! *such* a licking—and that's the reason we remember all about it. This was the first and last gathering of the citizen soldiery we ever saw in Ireland, but we have seen many since in the United States, and all about equally ridiculous, although composed of men highly respectable in their individual capacity. We have seen Col. PLUCK—we have seen—but what have we not seen in this way. It is, no doubt, necessary that some enrollment should be kept of the citizens capable of bearing arms, and, perhaps, some small rate levied for the maintenance and encouragement of a volunteer system. It is a fact that no system can be efficient which is not respected; and certain it is that our present militia system is looked upon as a great humbug, even by those who rejoice in the titles of "Capting," "Kernel," and "Gineral" as far the high privates, it is only "evil continually" to them.

[illegible] The anniversary of our national independence was celebrated at Elizabethtown with great enthusiasm. It having been announced that Commodore Stockton had accepted an invitation to deliver an oration, the community manifested much anxiety to witness the first public effort of our new senator. He arrived at 10½ o'clock, and was hailed by the spontaneous shout of the assembled crowd. Shortly afterwards he was formally received in a soldier-like manner by a fine military company of the Essex brigade. At 11 o'clock the galleries and sides of the large Presbyterian church were crowded with surpassing beauty. The bell sounded, and the procession, under the direction of Gen. Brown, entered and occupied the stage and body of the building. After an anthem upon the organ, a prayer by Rev. Dr. Magee, Hail Columbia by a fine band from Bedloe's island, and the reading of the Declaration of Independence by Captain Pegrim, the orator was introduced and received with warm applause. He spoke without notes, and manifestly very much impromptu. He occupied more than an hour, and was listened to with deep interest by the vast assemblage, who constantly greeted his patriotic and eloquent sentiments with strong tokens of approbation.

The following sketch of his address is as perfect as possible, and, in relation to his Union sentiments, almost *verbatim et literatim*:

The Address.

Fellow-Citizens:—For the honor you have done me, I tender you my most cordial thanks. If I could have foreseen the imposing ceremonies of this morning, I should have thought it wise and prudent, had time permitted, to have prepared a written address for this occasion. As it is, all that is left to me, is to do the best I can, and to wish that you may meet with no disappointment to-day. You have known me, more or less, from rather a life of action than of words. That I have not been educated a speech maker; that I am no orator; that I have not learned the art of seductive eloquence. I come here for no oratorical display or effect. I come to address you to-day because you have invited me to do so, and because I was ambitious of the honor of being introduced to you. It was but a few days since that I received your invitation, and I was more willing that my reputation as a public speaker should suffer than that I should seem to be indifferent to your kindness. But fellow-citizens, I bring with me that which will, perhaps, answer my purpose on this occasion better than the highest order of eloquence or the most elaborate preparation. I bring with me a heart full of devotion to my country and her institutions. I bring with me an habitual veneration for the memory of all our distinguished patriots who have contributed so largely to the glory of their country and the happiness of mankind—especially for those good and fearless men, who, appealing to God for the purity of their intentions, declared the Colonies free and independent of British rule; and those great and incomparable statesmen who framed the Constitution of the United States, and bound the States in one Union, by the adamantine chain Constitutionol Law.

On July 4th, 1776, the Declaration of Independence was signed by our patriotic forefathers, and delivered into the hands of the people, for the benefit of themselves and their posterity, to the remotest generation; and, as Mr. Adams predicted, the anniversary of that day has been ever since celebrated by bonfires, firing of cannon, public orations, and all other manifestations of a nation's triumph and a nation's joy.

Fellow-citizens, that was no small thing done in a corner. It was a mighty work, done in the broad light of day. It was no small candle hid under a bushel. It was a great fire built on the top of the mountain, to show the way that the great Anglo-American family were taking to God and Liberty. It has been burning brighter and brighter, till it has illumined this continent from the Atlantic to the Pacific oceans; and I hope it will burn, and will continue to burn brighter and brighter, and ascend higher and higher, until it lightens up the dark caverns of Terra del Fuego and redeems even the Patagonian wanderer to liberty and civilization.

I congratulate you, fellow-citizens, on this auspicious day, and that we are permittted once more, to celebrate this anniversary under the broad banner of the Union—under that flag, whose gorgeous stripes, with its mysterious *E Pluribus Unum*, we were wont, in our boyish days, to hail with so much joy, as it waved from our village liberty poles. Yes, that flag, planted on the ramparts of liberty by the immortal Washington, and drenched with the blood of Mercer, at Princeton; and that liberty pole, raised by our fathers, and consecrated by the prayers of our mothers, have always been in my mind—one and inseparable. What wonder that I should be a Union man? My morning matin, and my evening lullaby were tuned to the praises of the Union; and I have lived for the Union, the whole Union, and nothing but the Union. I can remember nothing before the Union, and I desire to know nothing, and to remember nothing after it shall be dissolved. May the great arbiter of nations—He who guided the adventurous footsteps of our pilgrim fathers to these shores, and who has since watched over the preservation and glory of the Republic, continue us a united people, henceforth and forever.

Our lot has been cast in pleasant places, but we have fallen upon evil times. At the North, a fanaticism, the widest and most indefensible that ever swayed the passions of men, is at work to strike down all that is valuable upon earth of human liberty, in the vain and delusive expectation of re-constructing upon its ruins some Utopian system of beatific bliss, and of the equality of the white and black races of men. At the south the watch fires of the revolution have been rekindled in the preparation for the defence of their homes and firesides. Groaning under the pressure of apprehended wrongs, and writhing under the lash of constant and reiterated insults, the men of the South are preparing for war, in the hope of redressing their wrongs, and avenging their insults by an appeal to the sword. Every north wind goes southward, freighted with libels and insults, and every southern breeze bears on its wings notes of defiance and revenge. Thus two great principles, never before in the history of our race reconciled or appeased out by blood, stand in hostile array to each other. Yet there are those who say there is no danger of a conflict—no danger to the safety of the Union. With the thunders of secession roaring along the southern coast, and the billows of insurrection breaking on the northern shores—sure presages of a storm—they tell us there is no danger to the ship of State—that the sky is clear, and the sea is smooth. But, fellow-citizens, be not lulled into a fatal security by these syren voices. Take heed—be warned by the roaring thunder and the forked lightning—that this may be the calm which precedes the tornado—a smooth and deceitful surface on the edge of a cataract.

It must be admitted on all hands that there is great excitement among our people in regard to public affairs, not unmixed with a degree of apprehension respecting the safety of the Union. In the violence of party and sectional strife there seems to be a confusion of ideas in regard to the motives and objects which induced our forefathers to seek an asylum on these western shores, and in regard to the principles which they avowed when they first established the government, and none the less in relation to the teachings of the Constitution. Instead of detaining you by a recital of the early history of the country—the events of the revolution, and the heroic achievements of the actors in the grand drama of human effort—with which you are all familiar, I will ask your attention to some of the principles upon which our political system has been constructed.

Our forefathers left Europe to seek a home on this continent, to avoid religious persecution and despotic power, and to establish freedom of religion and civil liberty. It is a very important as well as interesting fact, that when the first colonists landed from the Mayflower, they had prepared a constitution for their government. The sufferings and hardships arising from the climate, and the want of necessary supplies, were not the only difficulties with which our fathers had to contend—but those which grew out of their contact with the aboriginees of the country were more hazardous and distressing. I will not dwell upon the conflicts between the white and the red man. The story of the indian is too sad and too well known to make it necessary or agreeable to dwell on the subject. But I must remind you that that race is fast wasting away before the march of civilization. I do this merely for the purpose of illustrating the principle, namely—that the advancement of civil liberty is so important to the happiness of the human race—that no considerations connected with the temporary misfortunes of any portion of the human family can be permitted to interfere with its progress.

No one can read the history of the Indian, and fail to see that amalgamation with the white race is utterly impracticable—and that the only question [illegible] should suffer [illegible] The result is [illegible] of sorrow at [illegible] on the ashes of his [illegible] may at the same time thank our God that he has made us the instruments to forward his purposes towards our race.

It must be remembered that the history of the Indian is not the only record of human sufferings in the cause of civil and religious liberty. Look back on its pathway, see it marked with national and individual suffering, and many costly sacrifices—see it covered with blood, mingled with lamentation and woe. But who will gainsay it? It is the fiat of omnipotent power, goodness and truth—before whom every knee must bow, and every tongue be silent.

I will not detain you by noticing any of the occurrences of the intermediate time, but will hasten on to that period when our fathers felt themselves strong enough to assert their right to all those privileges of free and independent men, which by a common heritage they derived from their ancestors, and when they published to the world their declaration of their principles which you have just heard read. That declaration contains these great principles:—1st. That all civil government is of divine origin. 2d. That every nation or community which have united for mutual protection, and the pursuit of happiness, have an inalienable right to make laws for their own government. 3d. That every nation has a right to alter or amend those laws whenever they may see fit to do so. These appear to me to be the great principles of our Declaration of Independence. Now, in violation of every rule of fair criticism, there are persons who say that the practice of our government is inconsistent with the principles of the Declaration, because while that instrument proclaims that all men are born free and equal, we keep in bondage a portion of the human family. It is an error to say that the general expression of sentiment contained in an instrument of that kind, is to control the sense of that instrument. It must be taken as a whole, and any single or isolated passage must be construed by the obvious interest and meaning of the instrument itself. It is quite obvious that the general expression alluded to is applicable only to men in their *national* and not in their individual character. Because any other construction would be opposed to all our knowledge of human affairs, as well as to the universal common sense of mankind.

In the formation of our government, the pre-existing institution of domestic servitude was recognised as lawful. When the constitution of the United States was framed, we are informed that the convention was sitting in Philadelphia at the same time that the Congress of the confederation were in session in New York. In some cases the same person was a member of both bodies; their proceedings were known to each other, and the same questions were in several instances simultaneously discussed; and the question of slavery was then, as it is now, an exciting and absorbing subject. During the sittings of these respective bodies, the ordinance of 1787, interdicting slavery in the Northwest Territory was passed and with the full knowledge of the Constitutional Convention. With these historical facts, it is inconceivable that the framers of the Constitution should not have well considered the ordinance referred to; or that its provisions could have been omitted from the Constitution by inadvertences. But on the contrary, it is manifest that the framers of the Constitution refused to insert it, preferring to leave all the consequences of slavery, whether for good or for evil, exclusively with the States who saw fit to tolerate the institution. It was known of course, not only by the Convention which formed the Constitution, but by the people who adopted it, that when it went into operation it became the supreme law of the land—not to be controlled by the feelings of individuals, or any act of the Congress of the Confederation. The ordinance of '87, so far as it respects slavery, was virtually abrogated by the adoption of the constitution, because there is no authority conferred by that instrument, on Congress, to re-enact it. I need hardly add that I am, therefore, opposed to the Wilmot Proviso, and all kindred measures. In a letter written by me last fall, declining to enter the arena of competition with others as a candidate for the post of Senator, I expressed very naturally a hope that, whoever might be selected, he would be a man pledged to the Union and to the execution of the laws. The expression of that sentiment has provoked the most angry, bitter and unrelenting denuciation. I have not been convinced, however, by anything which has been said on the subject, that the sentiment then avowed was improper, or not justified by the existing state of things. I will here repeat, that I go for the Union, the whole Union, and nothing but the Union—and the compromises of the constitution at all hazards, at all sacrifices, and in the defiance of all consequences.

I am not, fellow-citizens, in the habit of using equivocal language or ambiguous inuendoes. I say now, that I not only considered the Union in jeopardy then, but that I am of opinion, that it continues to be menaced by dangers imminent and formidable, and that I entertain no doubt, that unless the aggressions of the Northern and Eastern agitators be arrested by the controlling power of public opinion and authority, a dissolution of the Union is still probable, to say the least. How can it be otherwise if the country continues to be infected by intestine factions whose criminations and recriminations shall drive its people to a mutual hatred only to be appeased by blood.

Fellow-citizens, I dislike much to speak of the dissolution of the Union. I loathe the term. But it may come despite of all our efforts to avert it. Therefore it may be proper for me to say a word or two in anticipation of such a result—and for the purpose of turning the attention of my fellow-citizens to the course which New Jersey should take under such circumstances. For one, if such a calamity should occur, I hope that New Jersey, following the dictates of duty, as well as interest, will unite for better or for worse with those who are willing to abide by and respect the compacts of the Constitution. You may depend upon it, that no reliance is to be placed upon the faith of those who refuse to acknowledge the obligation of the common compact of the present Union. If a dissolution of the Union is inevitable, then I would prefer that the lines of separation should be drawn along the Hudson and the lakes, rather than the Potomac and the Ohio. I have no doubt that in such an event the Northwestern States would unite with New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and the South. The South is their common customer—there is their market. The republic so constituted would have no natural repugnance to the spread of civilization and reformed religion over that portion of the continent which seems now to be but imperfectly subjected to their influence. Great Britain, while we were yet colonies, attempted to limit our settlements to the Alleghanies; a vain and fruitless attempt, and any similar policy now would be equally vain. Already has the Anglo Saxon avalanche descended the western slope of the Rocky Mountains to the Pacific shores. Hitherto the impulse has been westward—and westward chiefly has been the march of the empire, until at last it has met resistance in one of those vast oceans which cover so large an area of the globe—rebounding from the contact, it will and must naturally soon take another and more southern direction.

I am only stating what I consider the *law* which governs the progress of the Anglo Saxon race. I will not attempt to impeach or defend what I believe to be the inevitable destiny of my country and my race. But I am under no obligation to shut my eyes on the vista through which it reveals itself. I am satisfied with the limits, the grandeur, the capabilities of my country. I justify no wars of aggression—no inordinate and lawless desire for extension of territory—no infraction of treaty stipulations—no violation of the laws of nations or the rights of man, to aggrandize the republic. With her present boundaries, and the certain development of her resources, I feel assured that my country, if she remains united in all her integral parts, will, within fifty years, acquire more wealth and power than any sovereign potentate or dominion which now sways, or ever before swayed, any portion of the destiny of mankind. Nevertheless, I am unwilling to say to my countrymen that you shall go no further East or West, or North or South. I am unwilling that the Anglo American race shall perpetually recoil from any given boundary—and that any portion of this continent not now in their possession shall forever be impenetrable to their civilization, enterprize, and industry. Any such exercise of authority would be as ineffectual as that of the Danish monarch over the Atlantic tides. Faithfully let us perform all our treaty stipulations with our neighbors, punish marauders and lawless adventurers, who, within our borders, marshal forces in hostile array against a friendly power. But let us not attempt to prevent the peaceable progress of our countrymen over a country which Providence seems to have designed for their occupation and civilization.

The position which would practically limit the Republic at the South, assumed by a great Northern statesman, for whom I have the most profound regard, and whose virtues and patriotism are better known to no one than myself, I cannot approve.—That position is assumed under the plausible idea of limiting the area of slavery. The assumption that would not permit the admission of a State into the Union, without a restriction on slavery, is an aggression on the South, which finds no warrant in the Constitution. We have as much right to say that the population of a State shall be all Protestants or all Catholics, as to prescribe the *kind of labor* to be employed by its people. We have as much right to force slavery upon a State as to interdict it. If the South shall obtain a majority in Congress, they would have as much right to introduce slavery into the free States as the North have to force the Wilmot proviso upon new States. There is no such power in the Constitution. That incomparable production of human wisdom nowhere gives authority to Congress to prescribe to an emigrant going to the public lands what kind of property he shall take with him, or what kind of property he shall not take with him. The attempts to exercise any such authority can only be made in virtue of a latitudinarian construction of the Constitution, which would invest the general government with unlimited powers. The paramount duty of the small States consists in restraining the general government within its delegated limits. Because, as soon as the National government refuses to recognize the obligations of the Constitution, the small States will only hold their sovereignties by the sufferance of their neighbors.

For these reasons and others, I deny that the Government, or Congress, or the North, have any right to say that a State asking to be admitted into the Union shall be refused admission, unless she discards from her borders a portion of the property of fifteen sister States. I have no fears of the increase of the slave States over the free States—no matter what their latitude or multiplication may be. I have, heretofore, indicated what I believe to be the destiny of the African race. Whether I am right in these views or not, or whether the evils of slavery are such as the Abolitionists represent them to be, no considerations connected with those evils—nor any growing out of the balance of power—will warrant a violation of the compacts of the Constitution. The Constitution is neutral on the subject of slavery. To make it aggressive or defensive is to violate it. The Union can only be preserved by a strict adherence to the Constitution. If that be violated, the bonds of the Union are broken, and the aggrieved parties will seek redress and compensation without regard to its obligations.

In conclusion, fellow-citizens, I will express the hope that wise and beneficent councils may everywhere prevail—that wild fanaticism may be arrested in its mad career, that its folly may be made manifest to all men—and that in all coming time the stripes and stars our patriot fathers followed to victory or death, may wave as they wave to-day, over a united people.

Arrival of the Franklin—Five Days Later from Europe.

The American steamship Franklin, from Havre, via Cowes, England, arrived at New York on the 14th instant, having on board one hundred passengers, and a cargo worth about a million and a half of dollars. The news is nearly five days later, but not important. The steamship Atlantic is about to resume her trips, being advertised to leave Liverpool on the 23d. Cotton is down about a quarter of a cent. There is also a slight decline in breadstuffs, occasioned by the very favorable prospects of the harvest in Great Britain. The London money market is easy, and business in the provincial towns in a healthy condition. A terrible military riot broke out in Liverpool on the 1st instant, the 91st regiment having attacked the police. The riot was suppressed after a time by the energy of the authorities, but not before several persons had been killed. Unusually hot weather had been experienced, the sun shining with intense power through unclouded skies, and the crops of every kind were making great progress. In France the great question in the political world seems to be that of a revision of the constitution.

Items.

The diamonds worn by the Marthioness of Londonderry at Queen VICTORIA's late costume ball, were of the value of £150,000, or $750,000!——A census just taken proves the population of Switzerland to be 2,425,000; half a million less than that of the State of N. York, and only sixty thousand more than that of the State of Pennsylvania.——GROWTH OF SAN FRANCISCO.—Hunt's Merchants' Magazine for May states the almost incredible fact that the exports from San Francisco are larger than from any other city in the United States, not excepting New York or New Orleans, and that in imports and tonnage it stands among the first.——The revived German Diet is fairly under way. It is composed of twenty-one members, representing thirty-six States, which have a population of 45,675,000 in round numbers; including the 12,400,000 belonging to the Austro-German Crown L

Extract from the Address of Hon. Dan'l Webster,

Delivered at Washington City, on the 4th of July, upon the occasion of the Laying of the Corner Stone of the Capitol Enlargement.

Fellow-citizens: Fifty-eight years ago Washington stood on this spot to execute a duty like that which has now been performed.

He then laid the corner-stone of the original Capitol. He was at the head of the Government, at that time weak in resources, burdened with debt, just struggling into political existence and respectablility, and agitated by the heaving waves which were overturning European thrones. But even then, in many important respects, the Government was strong. It was strong in Washington's own great character; it was strong in the wisdom and patriotism of other eminent public men, his political associates and fellow-laborers; and it was strong in the affections of the people.

Since that time astonishing changes has been wrought in the condition and prospects of the American People; and a degree of progress witnessed with which the world can furnish no parallel. As we review the course of that progress, wonder and amazement arrest our attention at every step.—The present occasion, although allowing of no lengthened remarks, may yet perhaps admit of a short comparative statement between important subjects of national interest as they existed at that day and as they now exist. I have adopted for this purpose the tabular form of statement, as being the most brief and the most accurate.

COMPARATIVE TABLE.

	Year 1793.	Year 1851
Number of States	15	31
Representatives and Senators in Congress	135	295
Population of the U. States	3,929,328	23,267,498
Population of Boston	18,038	136,871
Population of Baltimore	13,503	169,054
Population of Philadelphia	42,520	409,045
Population of New York City	33,121	515,507
Population of Washington		40,075
Population of Richmond	4,000	27,582
Population of Charleston	16,359	42,983
Am't of receipts into the Treasury	$5,720,624	$43,774,848
Am't of expenditures of the U. S	7,529,375	39,355,268
Amount of imports	31,000,000	178,137,319
Amount of exports	26,109,000	151,898,721
Amount of tonnage	520,764	3,535,454
Area of the U. S. in square miles	805,561	3,314,365
Rank and file of the army	5,120	10,000
Militia (enrolled)		2,005,456
Navy of the U. S. (vessels)	(none.)	76
Navy armament (ordnance)		2,012
Treaties and conventions with foreign Powers	9	90
Light-houses and Light-boats	12	372
Expenditures for do	12,061	529,265
Area of the first Capitol building (square feet)	14,641	
Area of the present Capitol, including extension		4½ acres
Lines of railroads in miles		8,500
Lines of telegraph do		15,000
Number of post offices	209	21,551
Number of miles of post route	5,642	172,762
Am't of revenue from post offices	104,747	5,592,971
Am't of expenditures of the Post Office Department	72,040	5,212,953
No. of miles mail transportation		46,541,423
Number of colleges	19	121
Public libraries	35	694
Volumes in do	75,000	2,201,632
School libraries		10,000
Volumes in do		2,000,000

In respect to the growth of Western trade and commerce, I extract a few sentences from a very valuable address before the Historical Society of Ohio, by Wm. D. Gallagher, Esq., 1850:

"A few facts will exhibit as well as a volume the wonderful growth of Western trade and commerce. Previous to the year 1800, some eight or ten keel boats, of twenty or twenty-five tons each, performed all the carrying trade between Cincinnati and Pittsburg. In 1802 the first Government vessel appeared on Lake Erie. In 1811 the first steamboat (the Orleans) was launched at Pittsburg. In 1826 the waters of Michigan were first ploughed by the keel of a steamboat, a pleasure trip to Green Bay being planned and executed in the summer of this year. In 1832 a steamboat first appeared at Chicago. At the present time the entire number of steamboats running on the Mississippi and Ohio, and their tributaries, is more probably over than under 600; the aggregate tonnage of which is not short of one hundred and forty thousand—a larger number of steamboats than England can claim, and a greater steam commercial marine than that employed by Great Britain and her dependencies."

Mexican Claims on the United States.

A Washington letter to the New-York Express says:

I have seen to-day a foretaste of the claims which the government of Mexico is preparing against the government of the United States for not fulfilling the terms of the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo. These claims are coming here in shoals, and those I saw to-day in the hands of single individuals were to the amount of $11.000. The gentleman who held them was a Mexican, and in his opinion the whole amount of new claims will exceed *sixteen millions of dollars.*

They grow out of a violation of the article of the treaty by which the United States was pledged to protect the Mexicans on the frontiers from Indian depredations and spoliations. They demand remuneration now for houses burnt, cattle driven off, and a general waste, they say, to the amount of millions.

The Mexican Minister has already called the attention of our government to these demands, and will push them home upon this government with earnestness and determination. If our government should be ultimately a great loser from these demands the wrong will fall upon Congress, which over and over again had its attention called by the President and Secretary of War to this most objectionable feature in the treaty. It was one, however, which the Mexicans deemed essential to their safety, and without it they declared they would not ratify the treaty.

I have just referred to the treaty, and the article upon this subject in that treaty upon which reliance is placed for the recovery of losses by Indian depredations. This provision reads in a manner which does not warrant the construction put upon it by the Mexican authorities, or those who in Mexico are husbanding up these claims for a future depletion of the treasury. Says the treaty, article 1:

"It is solemnly agreed that all such incursions shall be forcibly restrained by the government of the United States whenever this may be necessary; and that whenever that cannot be prevented they shall be punished by the said government, and satisfaction for the same shall be exacted; all in the same way, and with equal diligence and energy, as if the same incursions were meditated or committed within its own territory against its own citizens."

JENNY LIND AND HER HARTFORD RECEPTION.—The people of Hartford, Con., are sorely wounded in consequence of the treatment Jenny Lind received there, and even the mob is said to be ashamed. The Hartford papers are full of discussions about it. A writer in the Courant says:

"She was invited to come to Hartford by the Governor of the State of Connecticut, by the Mayor and others. They undoubtedly promised her an enthusiastic reception; they certainly did not invite her to entertain a commonwealth of barbarians. She was reluctant to come. Overcoming her reluctance in spite of the inconvenience of hiring a special train at her own expense in order to be able to fulfil her engagements in Albany, she came here. Her greeting, as she mounts the stage, is such as to excite hopes of being generously treated, but, for the first time in her life, she finds her exquisite voice drowned in the abusive shouts of a mob. She hurries through her concert, is then obliged to escape thro' a back window into a back yard, and thence into a back street, to inquire the way to the depot of a person accidently met, to sit in a dark car for upwards of an hour to avoid the crowd, and then to make almost a midnight escape from our city and State. We would not, for ourselves, dread a deeper damnation, world-wide, than to sit down in the estimation of others, where Hartford must at this moment stand in the memory of Jenny Lind."

Supreme Court.

The following decisions have been delivered:

PEARSON, J.—In Stafford v. Newsom, from Stanly; motion for re-taxing the costs to be allowed. Also in Ray v. Ray, from Cumberland, affirming the judgment of the Superior Court. Also in Biggs v. Ferrell, from Martin, reversing the judgment in the Superior Court and directing a nonsuit. Also, in *Doe ex dem.* Smith v. Bryan, from Bladen, ordering a *venire de novo.* Also, in Kitchen v. Herring, in equity, from New Hanover, directing a decree for the plaintiff. Also, in Motley v. Motley, in equity, from Stanly, directing the report of the Master to be reformed. Also in Peppin v. Allison, from Martin, directing a reference to reform the report. Also, Dickinson's use of Bynum v. Jones, from Wayne, directing a *venire de novo.* Also, in Meadows v. Smith, from Jones, directing a *venire de novo.* Also, in State v. Powers, from Stokes, declaring that there must be a *venire de novo.* Also, in Dalton v. Dalton, in equity, from Stokes, directing the injunction to be made perpetual, and the costs to be paid by defendant Christina. Also, in Jones v. Simmons, in equity, from Halifax, directing a reference. Also, in Mabry v. Bradley, in equity, from Halifax, directing a reference. Also in Pitt v. Albritton, from Pitt, awarding a *venire de novo.* Also, in Pitt v. Petteway, from Edgecombe, affirming the judgment. Also, in Judge v. Houston, from Duplin, affirming the judgment. Also, in Dickson, Mallory & Co. v. Jordan, affirming the judgment. Also, State *ex rel.* Britt v. Cook, from Hertford affirming the judgment. Also, in Ferrebee v. Baxter, from Carrituck, affirming the judgment.

NASH, J.—In Hentley v. Waddill, from Anson, affirming the Judgment. Also, in Walters v. Walters, from Robeson, affirming the judgment. Also, in Arey v. Stephenson, from Cumberland, affirming the judgment. Also, in *Doe ex dem.* Floyd v. Taylor, from Rockingham, awarding a *venire de novo.* Also, in *Doe ex dem.* Price v. Osburn, from Rockingham, affirming the judgment. Also, in Pearce v. Blackwell, from Rockingham, affirming the judgment. Also, in Ringgold v. McGowans, from Pitt, affirming the judgment. Also, in *Doe ex Dem.* Williams v. Davis, from Warren, affirming the judgment. Also, in Moore v. Hyman, from Martin, awarding a *venire de novo.* Also, in Stringer v. Burcham, from Carteret, judgment affirmed. Also in Fitzgerald v. Patterson, in equity, from Caswell, declaring the plaintiff entitled to an account.

A PITHY CORRESPONDENCE.—When Mr. Seymour was declared elected Governor of Connecticut, the news was telegraphed to P. T. Barnum, at N. York, whereupon the following very pithy congratulatory correspondence took place:

NEW YORK, May 8th, 1851.

GOV. SEYMOUR—"Glory to God in the highest."

P. T. BARNUM.

ANSWER.

HARTFORD, Ct., May 8th, 1851.

P. T. BARNUM—"Peace on earth, and good will towards men."

THOMAS H. SEYMOUR.

From the Boston Post.

The fugitive slave law is a democratic measure; it is not only supported by the democratic party of the Union, to carry out in good faith a solemn compact in the Constitution, by the exercise of power which has been pronounced to be constitutional by the Supreme Court and by every department of our government for nearly sixty years, but it was passed by democratic votes. While only three nothern whig Representatives voted for his law, but seventeen democrats voted against it, in company with 58 northern whigs and free-soilers. Every southern member of the House voted for the bill, whether he were a whig or democrat, as it was a bill to secure southern rights. The only votes against it were 58 northern whigs and free-soilers, and 17 northern democrats—in all 75—and the only northern votes in favor of it were 28 democrats and 2 whig, viz: Elliot, of Boston, Taylor, of Ohio, and McGaughey, of Indiana. The 109 votes in favor of the bill were composed of 28 democrats, 24 southern whigs, 3 northern whigs—109.

It is entire folly in any democrat, then, to say that this is not a democratic measure. The record speaks for itself. The votes are there. They consist of every southern vote—54 democrats and 24 whigs, and 28 northern democrats, and only three northern whigs. The votes against the law are 58 whigs and free soilers, and only seventeen democrats. Of what use is it, then, to deny the responsibility of the democratic party for this measure? None whatever. It is a democratic measure and we are now to convince the country that it shall be sustained as such, on constitutional and party grounds, which shall secure the South from agitations and annoyance. The whole South should understand that the northern democrats continue firm in the faith of the democracy as solemnly set forth at Baltimore in 1844 and 1848; that they not only believe the principles set forth, but mean to act up to them. The whole South should understand that there is no reliance to be put on the northern whigs, who have acted, and who will and must act with the free soilers. A northern whig is nothing more nor less than a free-soiler in disguise, afraid openly to avow his sentiments for fear of losing southern votes in national politics. Though all the feelings and measures of the northern whigs ever have been and ever will be sectional, and through the northern whig party has kept body and soul together only by its free-soil principles, yet it wishes to appear national. But whenever it comes to voting, what is the result? What was the result on the fugitive slave law? Only three of these northern whigs refused to vote with the free-soiler: every man, except three, voted against executing the compact made by the States in the Constitution.

Which party at the north, then, shall the south look to for peace and tranquility? The whigs; every man in the last House except three, voting against them, or the democratic party which is the same at the north as at the south, the same in 1851 as in 1844 and 1848? The whigs have always been in favor of resistance to any law distasteful to sectional feelings, whether it were a law for giving to Cæsar the things that are Cæsar's in the shape of specie to government for its revenues, or in that of a fugitive servant to his master. Have we not had "the ten cent rebellion" as well as the fugitive slave rescue? Have we not all heard Abbott Lawrence pronounce this government the most tyrannical and ill-governed country on the face of God's earth, because Andrew Jackson enforced the specie paying policy, while the whig banks were dishonoring their own promises to pay specie on demand? Did he not use all his influence to create disobedience to the laws? Who stood by the laws in those days? Not a whig. Law and order with them means obedience when they choose to obey, or to dictate obedience to others.

The Turkish Sultan—His Family and his Palaces.

One of the most interesting articles we have perused in a long time, appeared in the last number of the Knickerbocker Magazine. The subject discussed was the Turkish Government, and very many facts are related, which, to our readers, will be matters of interest.

The present Sultan, Abdul-Mejid, is in his twenty-ninth year, and succeeded his father in 1839, when but seventeen years of age. Previous to his accession to the throne, but little was known of his life, or the way in which he was brought up. He had several sisters and one brother, all by other mothers than his own. The former have since his accession died, with the exception of one, who is a wife of the present Minister of war. His brother still lives, and resides with the Sultan in his palace. The mother of the Sultan was a Circassian slave. She still lives. She is a large, portly lady, yet in the prime of life, and resides with her son, over whom she exercises great influence. In person the Sultan is of middle stature, slender, and of a delicate frame. His address, when unrestrained by official forms and ceremony, is gentle and kind in the extreme—more affable and engaging than that of his Pachas; and no one can approach him without being won by the goodness of heart which his demeanor indicates.—He has never been known to commit an act of severity or injustice; his purse and his hand have always been open for the indigent and unfortunate, and he takes a peculiar pride in bestowing his honors upon men of science and talent. Among his own subjects he is very popular and much beloved; they perceive and acknowledge the benefit of the reforms which he has instituted, and he no longer need apprehend any opposition on their part. In some of the more distant portions of his empire, such as Albania, where perhaps foreign influence is exerted to thwart his plans, his new system of military rule has not yet been carried out; but it evidently soon will be, especially when its advantage over the old is felt by the inhabitants.

The palaces of the Sultan, on both banks of the Bosphorus, though externally showy, are very plain and simple in their interior arrangement. They are surrounded by high walls and guarded by soldiery. The first block of buildings which the traveller approaches on visiting them, up the Bosphorus, are the apartments of the eunuchs, the second his harem or female apartments, and the third those of the Sultan. Beyond these are the offices of his secretaries, guard, and band of music, all beyond the walls of the palace. The number of eunuchs is some sixty or eighty, and the females in the harem are about three to four hundred. The Sultan never marries; all the occupants of his harem are slaves, and he generally selects from four to six ladies as his favorites, who bear children to him, and who succeed to his throne. The remainder of the females are employed as maids of honor, who attend upon his mother, his favorites, his brother's mother's favorite, if he have one, and upon his children. Many hold offices in the palace, and are charged with the maintenance of good order and regularity. Many of them are aged females, who have been servants to his father, his mother, and sister and brother, and have thus claims upon his kindness and protection. The only males who have the right of entrance to the imperial harem are the eunuchs, all of whom are black. The chief of their corps is an aged 'gentleman of color,' possessing the Sultan's confidence in an eminent degree, and in official rank is higher than any other individual connected with the imperial palace. The eunuchs are assigned to the service of the different ladies of the harem, do their shopping in the bazaars, carry their messages, and accompany them on their visits. Indeed, their duties are much like those of well-bred gallants in our country, without any of the ambitious feelings which animate the latter; and certainly they never aspire to the possession of their affections. Some of them grow wealthy, possess much property, and slaves of both sexes, but as they can have no females, the Sultan is their legal heir. Eunuchs are possessed by many of the paches and other officers of rank, for the purpose of serving their wives, sisters and daughters; they cost four or five times as much as an ordinary black slave, and the highest officers seldom possess more than ten of them at once.

The Sultan's palace is peculiarly his private home, and no officers of high rank occupy it with him. He has four private secretaries, and as many chamberlains. He has also two aids-de-camp, who are generally in command of the body guard, which has its quarters in the vicinity of the palace. He seldom, however, commands their attendance; their duties are to keep watch at the principal entrances, and to salute him or any of his higher officers who may arrive at or leave the royal residence. The secretaries write out his orders, and the chief of their number receives all foreign functionaries or Turkish dignitaries who visit the place on business. One of them is the Sultan's interpreter, and translates articles for his perusal from the foreign papers received from Europe and America by the Sultan. All official documents are sent to the chief secretary by the different ministers of the Sublime Porte, and those received from the foreign embassies and legations are translated there, previous to being transmitted to the Sultan. No foreign legation ever transacts any official business directly with the Sultan, or rarely so, the chief (private) Secretary; but the latter may be relied on as never violating the sovereign personality. Documents from the Sublime Porte are always communicated through the Grand Vezir, who has a number of port folios, in which these are placed, and he sends them to the palace by certain functionaries charged especially with their conveyance. Of these the Vezir possesses one key, and the Sultan, or his chief Secretary, another. The Sultan passes several hours of the day, from eleven to three, in the perusal of these papers, and in hearing their perusal by the private Secretary before him; and his imperial commands are traced on their broad margin, either by his own hand in red ink, (as is customary in China,) or he directs his Secretary to do it for him. So very sacred are all manuscripts coming from his pen, that these papers seldom ever leave the bureaux to which they belong except after his decease. It is only on such documents that the autograph of the Sultan is ever seen.

Financial Quackery.

Ohio can boast, says the Cincinnati Enquirer, of having furnished two of the greatest financial quacks for the Treasury Department of the government—Thomas Ewing, of Lancaster, and Thomas Corwin, of Lebanon—the former under General Harrison, and the latter under Mr. Fillmore. In the fogginess of figures and the muddiness of speculations and arguments, Mr. Ewing was only comparative; but in all of these Mr. Corwin has reached the superlative! He has certainly! When he went into the responsible post, some of his best friends predicted a failure for him, and for the very good reason that they knew him to be wholly unfitted for the peculiar duties of the office. The only *figures* he had ever attempted were "*figures of speech*;" and because he had so often succeeded with them in making the boys laugh, and the girls blush, and the crowd hurrah, he took it for granted that he would be as great in the figures of finance and the metaphysics of commercial science. Well, he has turned out as some of his friends feared—*a quack!*

In his annual report of December last Mr. Corwin most gravely and wisely informed Congress and the country that the receipts into the treasury would be comparitively small for the present year, and that by the first of July there would be in the treasury a balance only of $458,996 99, and that by the last day of July, 1852, there would be a deficiency of $865,996 19. How exact! He would not have it even the round *dollar* for the first of the coming month, but it must be *ninety-nine cents!* Nor would he have the two round *dimes* for *next* July, but it must be just *nineteen cents!* Marvellous—*astute!*—There was then to be precisely but only $458,996 and 99 cents in the treasury on the first of next month. Will this be so? Not exactly, unless some live Galphin should get his arm into the chest before that day comes around. The treasury books show a very different result—that the surplus on that day will be *six millions two hundred and ninety thousand one hundred and thirty-four dollars* certain, with a probability of reaching *seven* millions. Mr. Corwin, therefore, was out of it just $5,832,137. This is not problematical, but true beyond cavil. The probability, too, is that instead of there being a *deficiency* of $865,996 on the first of July next year, there will be a *surplus of thirteen millions.*

Of these blunders of Mr. Corwin the commercial writer for the New York Herald very properly says that they exhibit the grossest ignorance on the part of the Secretary, and show that the heads of the department at Washington know nothing about the affairs they are required to administer. The estimates referred to were made no longer ago than last December, (1850,) when every merchant in any way connected with the foreign trade of the country was fully convinced that the importations during the present year would greatly exceed any previous year in the history of that confederacy.

Whether the present Secretary of the Treasury, like his immediate predecessor, wished, in making out his estimate, to throw all the discredit possible upon the tariff act of 1846 or not, we do not know; but Mr. Corwin appears to have about as much faith in the operation of that act, in producing a revenue for the purpose of government, as Mr Meredith had during his brief term of office. The treasury reports partake too much of the complexion of party; and most of the arguments and facts presented in them are for the purpose of sustaining some prominent measure of the party in power, or to persuade the public that the system adopted by the previous administration for the regulation of the finances of the government and the commerce of the country is all wrong, and operates injuriously upon every important interest. This, with the entire absence of all practical knowledge of the first principles of commerce and finances, is the cause of the ridiculous estimates of revenue and the absurd conclusions arrived at by the different heads of the Treasury Department.

All the arguments, all the special pleading, that can be brought to bear against the present tariff act fail in one great point—in showing an actual deficiency in the revenue. With a lower average rate of duty, it gave a greater net income than any tariff ever before enforced, while it is less objectionable in any of its provisions than any previous act. Within the past five years the revenues of the government from customs have been greater than in any previous corresponding period, and the probability is that there will be a steady increase. The Secretary of the Treasury may distort facts as he pleases; he may assert and repeat as often as he wishes, that the tariff act of 1840 is detrimental to the best interests of the country; but the result of every year's operation will confound its opponents, and the existing financial and commercial system of the country stand as evidence of the foresight and judgment of its originators and the wisdom of those who adopted it. Within the past twelve months the government has received nearly thirty-five millions of dollars, all of which has been paid in specie, without deranging in the slightest degree the movements of commerce—without causing the least stringency in the mony market. On the contrary, this extensive and steady demand for specie has been actually and entirely caused by the prosperity and activity of the commercial classes; and whatever restraint the wants of the merchants for coin to pay into the custom-house for duties may have had upon the movement of our banking institutions, they have been of a wholesome, healthy nature, and therefore most desirable.

THE BEST RAILROAD IN AMERICA.—Within the last month we have traveled over the whole line of Railroad from Maine to South Carolina, and we glory in being able to say that not one of them can compare with the North Carolina Railroad from Weldon to Wilmington. It is, beyond doubt, the finest road in America for easy and speedy traveling, and we think that the newspaper press of North Carolina should circulate the fact. Let us not put our light under a bushel. Upon most of the other Roads that we were on, there was a constant rocking and jolting; on the Wilmington Road you glide along as easily as on a river steamer.—*North Carolinian, 12th inst.*

There is that in the ensuing effusion which cannot fail to rouse the slumbering patriotism of every American heart. It was composed by a Western poet, in "one hour, by a Connecticut clock:"

"What! bu'st this glorious Union up,
An' go to drawin' triggers,
Just for a thunderin' passel of
Emancipated niggers?
The eagle of Ammeriky,
That flue across the seas,
An' throw'd the bluddy British lion
Ker-slump upon his knees;
Say!—shall we rend him lim from lim,
Wun wing wun way, and wun t'other,
And every sepperit pin-fether
A flying at the other?"

This is the kind of spirit that is going to preserve our "great and gel-lorious ked'ntry" from premature dissolution.

SUBLIMELY PATRIOTIC.—It is well known that the commercial men of Charleston are opposed to separate secession. In a discussion, on the fourth of July, at Clinton, S. C., Mr. Edmond Bellinger suggested that in case Charleston should be a clog in the way of secession, then "we had better *make a second Moscow of the city.*" The property holders of Charleston ought to vote that man a Cossack helm and (straight) jacket for his patriotic intentions.

THE WAY TO USE CUCUMBERS.—A physician in the north part of Boston used to give the following instructions to his patients, how to prepare and use this cooling vegetable:—"Take them fresh from the vine, pare and slice them thin, then put them in cold water for an hour, take them out and sprinkle salt and pepper upon them—*then give them to the hogs!*"

JOHN DILL & SON'S superior Scotch Snuff, warranted equal to any in the United States, direct from the manufacturers. For sale, by WILKINSON & ESLER.

A CARD.—Having decided to continue my business in Wilmington, I will sell the remainder of my spring and summer stock, at greatly reduced prices for the CASH. All persons indebted to me either by note or book account, are requested to call and settle the same immediately.

C. MYERS, Hatter.

We find the following strange statement of a gentleman of unbiassed powers of observation and discretion in the July number of the Philadelphia Medical Examiner. It will be seen that the case is an old one, having occurred over fifty years ago, but it is perfectly well attested, and should be implicitly believed, as not being half so hard to swallow as were the compounds which the individual in question put under his jacket—especially the Doctor's stuff. It is said, but not certified, that the fellow afterwards eat himself; and more marvellous still, that he was subsequently hung for canibalism, as a punishment for having so done:

Charles Demery, a native of Benche, on the frontiers of Poland, aged 21, was brought to the prison of Liverpool, in February, 1799, having been a soldier in the French service on board the Hoche, captured by the squadron under the command of Sir John B. Warren, off Ireland.

He is one of the nine brothers, who, with their father, have been remarkable for the voraciousness of their appetites. They were all placed early in the army—and the peculiar craving for food with this young man, began at thirteen years of age.

He was allowed two rations in the army, and by his earnings or the indulgence of his comrades, procured an additional supply.

When in camp, if bread or meat was scarce, he made up the deficiency by eating four or five pounds of grass daily—and in one year, devoured 174 cats (not their skins) dead or alive—and says he had several severe conflicts in the act of destroying them, by feeling the effects of their torments on his face and hands—sometimes he killed them before eating, but when very hungry he did not wait to perform this humane office.

Dogs and rats equally suffered from his merciless jaws—and if much pinched by famine, the entrails of animals indiscriminately become his prey. The above facts are attested by Picard, a respectable man, who was his comrade in the same regiment on board the Hoche, and is now present—and who assures me, he has often seen him feed on those animals.

When the ship on board of which he was, had surrendered after an obstinate action, finding himself, as usual, hungry, and nothing else in the way but a man's leg, which was shot off, lying before him, he attacked it greedily, and was feeding heartily, when a sailor snatched it from him, and threw it overboard.

Since he came to this prison, he has eat one dead cat and about twenty rats. But what he delights most in, is raw meat, beef or mutton, of which, tho' plentifully supplied by eating the rations of ten men daily,* he complains he has not the same quantity, nor indulged in eating so much as he used to do, when in France.

He often devours a bullock's liver, raw, three lbs. of candles and a few pounds of raw beef in one day, without tasting bread or vegetables, washing it down with water, if his allowance of beer is expended.

His subsistence at present, independent of his own rations, arises from the generosity of the prisoners, who give him a share of their allowance. Nor is his stomach confined to meat, for when in the hospital, where some of the patients refused to take their medicines, Demery had no objection to perform this for them—and his stomach never rejected anything, as he never vomits, whatever be the contents, or however large.

Wishing fairly to try how much he actually could eat in one day; on the 7th of September, 1799, at 4 o'clock in the morning, he breakfasted on four pounds of raw cow's udder—at half past 9, in presence of Dr. Johnston, commissioner of sick and wounded seamen, Admiral Child and his son, Mr. Foster, agent for prisoners, and several respectable gentlemen, he exhibited his powers as follows: There was set before him five pounds of raw beef, and twelve tallow candles of a pound weight, and one bottle of porter—these he finished by half past 10 o'clock. At 1 o'clock there was again put before him, five pounds of beef, and one pound of candles, with three bottles of porter, at which time he was locked up in the room and sentries placed at the windows to prevent his throwing away any of his provisions. At 2 o'clock, when I again saw him with two friends, he had nearly finished the whole of the candles, and great part of the beef, but had neither evacuation by vomiting, stool, or urin; his skin was cool and pulse regular, and in good spirits. At a quarter past 6, when he was to be returned to his prison, he had devoured the whole, and declared he could have eat more, but from the prisoners without telling him we wished to make some experiments on him he began to be alarmed. It is also to be observed, that the day was hot, and not having his usual exercise in the yard, it may be presumed he would otherwise have had a better appetite. On recapitulating the whole consumption of this day, it stands thus:—raw cow's udder, 4 lbs.; raw beef, 10; candles, 2. Total, 16 lbs. besides 5 bottles of porter.

The eagerness with which he attacks his beef when his stomach was not gorged, resembled the voracity of a hungry wolf, tearing off and swallowing them with canine greediness. When his throat is dry from continued exercise, he lubricates it by stripping the grease off the candle between his teeth, which he generally finishes at three mouthsful, and wrapping the wick like a ball (string and all) sends it after at a swallow. He can, when no choice is felt, make shift to dine on immense quantities of raw potatoes or turneps; but from choice would never desire to taste bread or vegetables. He is in every respect healthy, his tongue clean, and his eyes lively.

After he went to the prison, he danced, smoked his pipe, and drank a bottle of porter—and, by four next morning, he awoke with his usual ravenous appetite—which he quieted by a few pounds of raw beef.

He is six feet three inches high, pale compexion, grey eyes, long brown hair, well made but thin, his countenance rather pleasant, and is good tempered.

DESTAUBAN, French Surgeon.
LE FOURNIER, Steward of the Hospital.
REVET, Commissaire de la Prison.
LE FLEM. Soldat de la ser Demi Brigade.
THOMAS COCHRANE, M. D., Inspector and Surgeon of the Prison, and Agent, &c., for sick and wounded Seamen.

Liverpool, Sept. 9th, 1799.

A true copy, JOHN BYNON,
Clerk in the office for sick and wounded Seamen.

*The French prisoners of war at this time, maintained at the expense of their own nation, and are each allowed the following daily rations—twenty-six ounces of bread, half a pound of beef, half a pound of greens, two ounces of butter, or six ounces of cheese.

It appears from the returns that the State of Maryland lost last year two hundred and fifteen fugitive slaves, about two hundred more than all that have been recovered in about the same period by the Fugitive slave-law.

These fugitive slaves of Maryland were worth about one hundred thousand dollars, enough to pay the expenses of her State government. If that much property were taken from the whole Union by any foreign State on any pretence in one year, we should send navies and armies to demand indemnity for the past and security for the future. But as it is enticed from a single State by the bad faith of several of her sisters, it is regarded as a very moderate tribute paid for the privilege of having the South governed by the North.

Commercial.

BALTIMORE, July 15.—Flour $4 00 a $4 12½. Corn meal, $2 87½ a $2 94. Rye flour $3 50. Wheat 90 a $1 00. Corn 57 a 62c. Rye, 65c. Oats, 37 a 40c. Rio Coffee, 8½ a 9c Mess pork, $16; prime, $14 50. Bacon, 7 to 11 cts. Lard, 9½c. Whiskey, 23 a 24c.

PHILADELPHIA, July 15.—Flour, $4 18 a $4 37. Corn meal $2 87 a $3. Wheat, 94c. to $1 12. Corn, 57 a 60c. Oats, 44 a 46c. Rye, 72c. Mess Pork, $14 12½ a $14 25. Lard, 8½ a 9c. Rio coffee, 8½c. Rice, 3½ a 3¾c. Whiskey, 23½ a 24c. The Cotton market is dull and tending downwards.—Sales to-day of 3,000 bales at a ¼ cent decline.

Sales Spirits Turpentine at 35 cents per gallon.

NEW YORK, July 15.—Flour, $4 18 a $4 50. Corn meal $2 87 a $3. Wheat, 94c. to $1 12. Corn, 57 a 60c. Oats, 44 a 46c. Rye, 72c. Mess Pork, $14 12½ a $14 25. Lard, 8½ a 9c. Rio coffee, 8½c. Rice, 3½ a 3¾c. Whiskey, 23½ a 24c. The Cotton market is dull and tending downwards.—Sales to-day of 3,000 bales at a ¼ cent decline.

Sales Spirits Turpentine at 35 cents per gallon.

NEW ORLEANS, July 9.—Cotton, 4¼ a 10½c. Flour $4 87½ a $5. Whiskey 18½c. Bacon 6¼ a 9c. Rio Coffee 8½c.

CHARLESTON, July 16.—COTTON—The market yesterday was unsettled and depressed, and prices more decidedly drooping. The sales amounted to but 300 bales, at prices ranging from 5¼ to 9c.

FAYETTEVILLE, July 15.—Peach Brandy, 50 a 55c.; Apple do., 40 a 45c. Bacon, 12½ a 13c. Cotton, 7½ a 8½c. Corn, 60 a 65. Flour, $4 75 a $5 00. Fodder, 50 a 75c. Lime, $2. Lard, 11 a 13 cts. Whiskey, 40 a 45c. 4-4 Brown Sheeting, 7 cents. Cotton Yarns, 6 to 10, 12 cents. Tar-pentine, Virgin dip, $2 50; yellow dip, $2 00; Hard, $1; Spirits Turpentine, 35c. [Fay. Recorder, July 15.

NEW ORLEANS, July 9.—COTTON—Sales of the week 30,000 bales, at 4¼ a 10½c. Flour $4 87½ a $5. Whiskey 18½c. Bacon 6¼ a 9c. Rio Coffee 8½c.

CHARLESTON, July 16.—COTTON—The market yesterday was unsettled and depressed, and prices more decidedly drooping. The sales amounted to but 300 bales, at prices ranging from 5¼ to 9c.

FAYETTEVILLE, July 15.—Peach Brandy, 50 a 55c.; Apple do., 40 a 45c. Bacon, 12½ a 13c. Cotton, 7½ a 8½c. Corn, 60 a 65. Flour, $4 75 a $5 00. Fodder, 50 a 75c. Lime, $2. Lard, 11 a 13 cts. Whiskey, 40 a 45c. 4-4 Brown Sheeting, 7 cents. Cotton Yarns, 6 to 10, 12 cents. Turpentine, Virgin dip, $2 50; yellow dip, $2 00; Hard, $1; Spirits Turpentine, 35c. [Fay. Recorder, July 15.

CAROLINA RICE.—A lady correspondent of the Charleston Evening News, gives the following account of the introduction of rice into Carolina, which must have taken place about the year 1695. She says:—Now I will proceed, according to promise, to tell of the fortunate accident which occasioned the introduction of rice into Carolina—a grain suitable to the climate and soil of the country. A brigantine from the Island of Madagascar, touching at this town on her way to Britain, came to anchor off Sullivan's Island. The Landgrave, Smith, on an invitation from the Captain, paid him a visit, and received from him the present of a bag of seed rice, which he had seen growing in the eastern countries, where it was deemed excellent food and very productive. The Governor most thankfully accepted and divided the small quantity between Stephen Bull, Joseph Woodward and some other friends, who agreed to make the experiment, and planted each his parcel in a different soil; it answered their highest expectations.—Some years after that, Mr. Dubois, Treasurer of the East India Company, sent a bag of seed rice to Carolina, which is supposed by some gave rise to the distinction of the red and white; others believe it to depend on culture.

Wholesale Prices Current.

BACON, per pound.			
Hams,	$ 12	a	$ 12½
Middlings,	11	a	11½
Shoulders,	10	a	10½
Hog round,	11	a	11½
Western,	8	a	10
BEANS, per bush.			
White,		a	..
BEESWAX,			
Per pound,	18	a	22
BUTTER,			
Per pound,	18	a	22
BEEF, per bbl.			
N. Mess,	12 00	a	16 00
Do. Prime,	0 00	a	0 00
BEEF CATTLE,			
Per 100 lbs.,	4 00	a	4 50
CORN,			
Per bushel,	60	a	00
Meal, bush	00	a	77½
COFFEE, per lb.			
Rio,	10	a	10½
St. Domingo,	9½	a	10
Laguyra,	10½	a	11
Cuba,	00	a	00
Java,	14	a	15
CANDLES, per lb.			
Tallow,	12½	a	14
Sperm,	45	a	50
Adamantine,	25	a	30
EGGS, per doz.,	12½	a	15
FEATHERS,			
Per pound,	00	a	37½
FLOUR, per barrel.			
Northern	5 00	a	7 75
Baltimore	5 00	a	6 00
Fayetteville,	4 50	a	5 00
HAY, per 100 lbs.			
North River,	00	a	00
Eastern,	0 00	a	60
IRON, per lb.,	4½	a	5½
LARD, per lb.			
No. Carolina,	12½	a	13
Western,		a	11
LIME, per barrel.			
Thomastown,	00	a	0 00
LUMBER, River, per M.			
Floor. B'ds,	00 00	a	00 00
Wide do.	0 00	a	0 00
Scantling,		a	0 00
LIQUORS, per gallon.			
N. E. Rum,	33	a	34
Gin,	34	a	35
Whiskey, rec.	26	a	27
Apple Brandy,	40	a	45
Peach do.	none	a	00
MOLASSES, per gall.			
Cuba,	19	a	00
New Orleans,	30	a	33
MACKEREL, per bbl.			
No. 1,	0 00	a	00 00
No. 2,	0 00	a	00 00
No. 3,	0 00	a	0 00
MULLETS,			
Per barrel,	0 00	a	0 00
NAILS, per lb.,	3½	a	3¾

NAVAL STORES,			
Turpentine, per bbl.	280 lbs.		
Yellow Dip,	0 00	a	2 30
Virgin Dip,	0 00	a	2 75
Hard,	0 00	a	1 30
Tar,	0 00	a	0 00
Pitch,	0 00	a	0 00
Rosin, No. 1,	2 50	a	2 75
Do. No. 2,	1 10	a	1 12½
Do. No. 3,	0 00	a	1 00
Sp'ts Turp., per gallon,			28½ a 29
Varnish, pr gal.	20	a	22

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., MONDAY, JULY 14, 1851.

Authorized Agents for the Journal.

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For the Journal.

Education.

MR. EDITOR:—As my corn is nearly all hilled, and the extreme heat of the weather, together with a slight tendency to corpulency of body confines me to the shade, I propose to occupy and improve this leisure by writing you a few essays on the subject of Education and Free Schools.

To educate, is to rear the infant from cradled helplessness to the perfectibility of human nature. It is this, then, that commences with our first breath, and grows with our growth, disciplines and expands our moral being, cultivates our feelings, chasens our desires, and, in fact, implies the full possession and perfect use of all the powers and faculties of mind and body, which nature gave us. What the hand of skilful culture is to the useful plant, which enriches our fields, or blooms along our pathway, or the delicate flower which adorns our garden, shedding its richest perfume to attract and captivate, that is education to man. When the seed has been entrusted to the bosom of the earth, it germinates, but the root requires abundant nourishment and kindly soil; the unfolding leaves demand sunshine and dew; the rising stem seeks nourishment and strength, and the whole plant claims shelter and protection from nipping storms, baleful winds and noxious insects.—Then comes the bloom of promise expanding into beauty and fertility, the sweet anticipation of which made the Poet exclaim—

"Delightful task! to rear the tender thought,
"To teach the young idea how to shoot,
"To pour the first instruction o'er the mind,
"To breathe th' enlivening spirit, and to fix
"The generous purpose in the glowing breast."

Every man has his rights, natural and acquired, civil and moral—all resulting from the several duties attached to his existence. The due performance of these duties, and the just exercise of these rights is the province of education. The labors of a few years cannot effect it: a long life is too short for its completion. On our education depends not only our comforts, pleasures and happiness, but also our esteem and reputation among men. The honest and useful citizen, the diligent and frugal farmer, the warrior, the statesman and the patriot, are each in their several stations what education formed them. Our conduct in life is under our own agency, and that agency influenced and controlled by education. In fact, education makes the man;—she gives and confirms all our habits, be they vicious or virtuous, she calls forth our energies into action, excites us to emulation, directs our exertions, restrains our exuberant spirits, shields us from crimes, impels us to deeds of nobility and worth, and crowns us with success.

By education, I mean not that alone acquired from books; for social, intercourse and the relations growing therefrom forms the education of the Barbarians. But there is a good as well as a bad education: a good one is the highest of earthly blessings;—a bad one the deepest curse that humanity entail. Thus a higher moral instruction might have sanctified the talents, and perpetuated the fame of the authors of a Tom Jones, and a Don Juan. And let not the youthful mind expect to find the path of education always strewed with flowers: many and trying cares perplex the teacher and the scholar, and the most inviting flower emits not always the sweetest odor. Let not the irksome restraints and thorny toils, however, of a good education rebut the zealous aspirant after human perfectibility. "All human acquirements are valuable in proportion to the arduousness of their attainments." Education is not bad because it is laborious; for even that labor has peculiar to itself a secret charm,—an inexpressible enchantment, and a permanent pleasure. Education is two fold—a physical and mental. Man, as a part of the animal creation, requires suitable exercise to impart health, strength and activity to his limbs and body; food, raiment and labor are the chief objects of corporeal education; these should be suitable, moderate and effective. The youth deprived of these advantages, resembles the sickly plant of the wilderness—it blossoms immaturely and dies. But a healthful body will be of small value unless it be ruled by a vigorous and well-ordered mind. Not only must the evil propensities and rank passions of the soil be eradicated with an unsparing hand, but the milder and nobler qualities of the mind and heart must be reared with nursing care, and their several powers and sentiments be expanded and improved by skilful cultivation, but the habits of virtuous exercise also must closely be woven into the very texture of our thoughts. To know virtue is easy, but to master its practice is the conquest of humanity.

"Just as the twig is bent the tree's inclined."

One of the first requisites of education is, that it should begin early; and another, no less important, is the necessity of forming methods of study, and of classifying our thoughts, and also of likewise improving our moral sentiments and affections. These constitute the happiness of mankind in life, and their salvation in eternity. If these be neglected, dissatisfaction, wretchedness and crime must follow. But if these be duly cultivated, the father's solicitude, and the mother's care will be changed into consolation and joy; and they themselves may hope to find their paternal sympathies cherished and appreciated; and may also hope, in the calm of their declining years, to reap the beautiful harvest of judicious instruction successfully imparted to a healthy, virtuous, intelligent and happy progeny.

July 8th, 1851. LONG CREEK.

CLINTON, N. C., July 9th, 1815.

Messrs. Fulton & Price—Dear Sirs: * * * *.

The Fourth was celebrated here in a manner highly creditable to the sturdy yeomanry of our county. W. K. SLOCUMB, Esq., was the orator of the day, and acquitted himself in a terse and appropriate oration. The Mecklenburg and National Declarations of Independence were read, the former by JOSIAH JOHNSON, Esq., the latter by Dr. JOHN OWEN.

A large number of ladies—many of them young and beautiful—graced the occasion with their presence. Hence, sentiments favorable to the Union, a sure sort of a *union*, were freely expressed, particularly by the *bachelors*. We are certain *dis* union was not talked of by any one. In fine, it has rarely fallen to our lot to witness, on any similar occasion, so many happy faces, and the prevalence of so much general good feeling, as came under our observation at the last anniversary of our Nation's birth-day.

May each return of that day find us as now—a free, happy, united, and prosperous people. So mote it be! Your sincere friend,

***.

"I shall die like a hero," said the coal, when it was being consumed, "for I shall mix with the ashes of the grate."

Always get hold of your night cap before you blow the candle out.

Agricultural.

For the Journal.

CARTERSVILLE, Va., July 5th, 1851.

MESSRS. EDITORS—You may think it strange that I address you from Virginia, having so recently intimated that I was enjoying the smiles of family and friends in my native Connecticut. For noble objects I tear myself away from those I love. I delight in agriculture; I love to see the art improving in all its branches.

I am now on a tour through the "Old Dominion," which, by the by, I consider the *first*, the *largest*, the *firmest*, and *best* State, politically, in the *Union*.

Although there are other States equally as patriotic, yet Virginia, by her geographical position and political firmness, holds the North and South in union. May she ever retain that powerful influence, and be ever ready to exert it in cementing more firmly the bonds of union between those two portions of this great republic.

This is an agricultural State, and my object is to gain information, and believing that you take an interest in matters of this kind induces me to trouble you occasionally with my scribbling.

In portions of Virginia, the Northern modes of farming are, in general, adopted.

Fairfax county, near the District of Columbia, has, within a few years, undergone a thorough reform in this department. Lands were purchased by Northern gentlemen, and under their management have become very productive, and consequently have increased in value 200, and, in many instances, 400 per cent.

As an instance of improvement in this county, allow me to mention a purchase made by LEWI BAILEY, thirteen years since. The purchase included 500 acres of land, the crops then growing, together with the stock, for $6,000. There were at the time some five or six head of stock, which the neighbors said was more than could be kept on what hay the farm produced.

Mr. BAILEY has since sold $2,100 worth of the land, and has refused $9,000 for 150 acres of the balance. He now keeps about fifty head of stock; 20 of the number are cows of choice breeds, the receipts from which are $50 per week for cream and milk. These cows are fed in stalls every night with cut hay, straw, or stalks, and ground stuff during the winter, and green food from early in May until green food can no longer be had. Being thus supplied with nutritious feed during the night, they rest themselves quietly under the shade through the day, if they choose. You will readily perceive the benefits resulting from this management. In the first place cows feed much better in the night, especially in warm weather, when flies are troublesome in the day. Again, the manure heap is materially improved in size and quality.

Mr. BAILEY's influence has been felt. Old notions and prejudices are yielding to better judgment.—Here, young men are discarding that long entertained notion that to labor in the field is disgraceful. Better for the country, and far better for the young men of our republic, did they consider labor honorable, and act accordingly. This is too evident to need proof or illustration.

But there are many other Northern farmers who have settled in Fairfax; in fact, it is a settlement of Northerners. Their modes of culture are practised by planters in the adjoining counties to a greater or less extent.

Commodore JONES's plantation in this county is undoubtedly the best cultivated of any in the county, its size considered. But whether it has been brought to its present high state of cultivation by the most economical expenditure is a question.

However, a visit to the Commodore's farm would well reward a lover of agricultural improvement. I see he has advertised it for sale; a fine opportunity for the investment of capital in productive land.—Perhaps you say I am too particular. Lest I weary your patience, I forbear further description.

A spirit of improvement is manifesting itself in the adjoining counties—Faquier, Loudon, Culpepper, Orange; indeed, in most counties in this part of the State, and there yet is room.

Much more effort is now made than formerly to procure improved implements, such as do the work better and with less labor. Many of them have learned to convert materials into manure that were once deemed worthless. Neither is this all. The farmers in this section are beginning to realize the importance of agricultural reading. I meet with but very few gentlemen who take no agricultural paper. Standard works on agriculture, I found in their libraries. Farming is more thought of, politics less, than formerly.

To succeed in raising the best crops is a matter of more pride than to succeed in a political strife.

I am told by Mr. ABRAHAM FORD (who, by the by, is a planter whose example is worthy of imitation,) and many other gentlemen in different parts of Eastern Virginia, that there has probably never been a better average of the wheat than the present crop.

With the exception of some few sections, where what is here termed the joint worm, nothing has occurred to prevent it from maturing. An abundant harvest has crowned the labor and skill of Eastern Virginia with success.

Plaster has been liberally applied, and, what is of infinitely more importance, vast quantities of guano have been used, the effects of which upon the present crop are so very evident that I fear the demand during the present season will exceed the supply. It is believed here that guano prevents the rust, as it brings the grain to maturity earlier.

Corn, tobacco, &c., are suffering from the severe drought in the Northeastern part of the State, the earth not having been thoroughly wet since the snow storm which occurred on the first Monday of May. Corn, though now generally small, it is thought will be brought to satisfactory maturity by seasonable rains during this and the next month. Yesterday, I passed several fields where the corn was probably no more than ten or twelve inches high. I am now in the valley of that river upon which the first white settlement was made in the new world. Corn here is from seven to twelve feet high; rains having in this region been seasonable. This is a beautiful country, and when my eyes trace the windings of the James River, and I consider it as the home of the noble Pocahontas, and the first home of the first colony, I exclaim, in my mind, "What changes hath been wrought."

Virginia, with all her improvements, is disgraced by her miserable roads. Before you visit the counties at the base of the Blue Ridge, get your life insured. Yours, A. SHERMAN.

Messrs. A. B. ALLEN & Co., 189 and 191 Water-street, N. Y., are selling Peruvian Guano at $48 per 2240 lbs. by taking 50 tons.

50 tons,	$48	per long ton.	
From 20 to 50	"	49	" " "
" 5 to 20	"	50	" " "
" 1 to 5	"	51	" " "

If your people are in want they will do well to make their clubs and forward their orders immediately.

Some are very liberal, even to profuseness, when they can be so at the expense of others.

The loss of a friend is like that of a limb. Time may heal the anguish of the wound, but the loss cannot be repaired.

Sewerage in Richmond.

We hope soon to have the pleasure of announcing some of the favorable effects of subsoil drainage, in our own neighborhood, as a few of our intelligent friends on Staten Island, have, at our suggestion, imported a tile machine for the purpose of forming the materials for this important improvement. The undertaking is in the hands of spirited and wealthy persons, whose hearts as well as purses, are in the enterprise; and we are certain to hear favorable results from their efforts. Strange as it may seem, we have hitherto not had a single instance of thorough drainage in the neighborhood of this metropolis of half a world, where choice land is worth from $150 $300 per acre for cultivation alone, for farming and horticultural purposes. Under-drainage, if thoroughly done, will cost from $20 to $40, and if in excessively stiff clay, perhaps $50 to $75 per acre. But we are satisfied that no land requiring drainage will be benefitted less than 25 per cent., while the very stiff clays will be much more than doubled in value, for all tillage purposes.

What then is the result? Taking the minimum price of land for agricultural purposes, and the minimum improvement of it by drainage, we shall have an increase of their intrinsic worth by this operation, of $37.50 per acre, while in the more valuable and stiffest clay, we may have an increase of more than $150. This last amount of improvement, we have no doubt will be fully realised in some of the lands now surrounding the city of New York.

Of the wonderful effects produced by under-drainage, we quote from a late Agricultural Gazette, (English paper,) the experience of one of its intelligent correspondents, Mr. J. M. Paine. He says:

I have drained land of the very stiffest description over a very considerable extent, (during the last eight or ten years,) and have had no occasion to use any furrows whatever. The land upon which I have operated is the *gault clay*, which is by many degrees stiffer and more compact than the London clay.—Here, for acre after acre there is not a single furrow, and I can safely assert that after the late unusually heavy rains of last January upon these fields, when the rain had ceased an hour or two, no water whatever could be seen, though it was running away in torrents through the drains.

Many years ago, I experimented on this description of land on a small scale; and I then found that the drains ought not to be more than 15 feet apart in order to be thoroughly efficient. This gave me confidence as to the method to be adopted in my future proceedings, though I must confess I was half deterred by the prospective cost; it was enormous, equal to half the fee simple of the original value of the ground. But I persevered, and I am happy to add that I have had no reason to repent of the outlay, as I have been amply repaid in the subsequently exuberant fertility of the soil thus treated. In this land, the drains are from four to five feet deep and from twelve to fifteen feet apart. The cost was £16 per acre. And here I again repeat, that, after the heaviest rains or melted snow, the surface of the land is in appearance as dry as if it rested on a sand bed.

Only a few years ago, what is commonly termed thorough draining was a most unpalitable necessity, obtruded upon land owners, and was for a long time resisted; but it is now almost universally acknowledged to be the foundation of good farming; and they only have acted wisely who have obeyed its requirements. But, on the other hand, it may be stated, for the comfort of the farmer in these disastrous times, that this very stiff land, after drainage, with proper cultivation and manuring, is capable of procuring enormous crops, both of grain and roots; this I can testify to from experience.

I will give another instance or two, from farms not in my occupation. The first is a small farm, of about 40 acres, which I drained last year. This land was unusually wet and although it was thrown up in high narrow furrows of about eight feet wide, it was impassable for horses, excepting in the driest weather, when the ground baked up as hard as a brick. The seasons for sowing were frequently lost, as the land could not be got ready in time. Now the drains in this farm were put in at four and four and a half feet in depth, and at distances varying from 15 to 30 feet, such as from the character of the soil I deemed sufficient, the surface soil not being of one uniform texture. After the draining was completed, I recommended the tenant to throw down all the high ridges, and lay the ground perfectly flat. He followed my advice, and the land has ever since been thoroughly dry, without indicating the necessity of retaining any furrows. I walked over this farm during the wettest part of January; there was no water at all to be seen on the surface, and the ground under foot had become perfectly sound: tho' previous to the draining, after similar heavy rains, I have often seen, on the inclined surfaces of the fields, gullies washed out two and three feet deep, and the flats of the fields were so rotten that a person could not walk on them without sinking over his shoes at every step. The subsoil of this farm is also the gault clay.

I will only mention one more instance, taken from the land of a friend and neighbor of mine. The land he has drained rests upon the London clay. Previously it was a very poor wet pasture ground, producing little besides rushes and moss. He could not obtain a tenant for it at 2s. 6d. an acre. He therefore determined to drain it, and occupy it himself. His drains are placed four feet deep, and thirty feet apart. The remedy has proved effectual, the land being as good now as the rest of his farm, and he could readily let it for 30s. per acre.

Here, again, we have an illustration of the non-necessity of open furrows derived from an experiment over some 50 or 60 acres, the whole of which now lies perfectly flat.

It is obviously impossible to lay down any uniform set of rules as to the proper distances at which drains should be placed so as to make them thoroughly efficient; these must be regulated in each case, by the texture and consistency of the soil; but I do most unhesitatingly maintain, if the land be truly underdrained, that is, deeply enough and thickly enough, that open furrows to carry off surface water are more than useless. To the scientific farmer, it would be mere waste time to descant upon the advantages accruing from water percolating through the soil instead of running over it; and more particularly since so much light has been thrown upon the *rationale* of the benefits arising from the percolation of water, by the individual discoveries resulting from the investigations of Professor Way and Mr. Thompson on the manuring absorptive power of clay in our agricultural soils. I ought, perhaps, to add that I invariably trench or subsoil immediately after draining.

This afternoon, I walked to my farm to see the effects of a continuous, heavy 12 hours' rain upon the land. I consider this a capital opportunity for testing the accuracy of my statement relative to the absence of all surface water, upon my thickly and deeply-drained land; for before the storm of to-day during the past week, the rains have been so heavy as to saturate the soil with water, and our low grounds have been constantly flooded; so I thought if ever water was to be seen on the surface, I should find it there to-day. It was pouring with rain when I started from home, but there was a temporary clearing up of the weather about five minutes before I reached this part of my farm, in company with my bailiff. We walked over every part of the stiffest gault-clay field that I possess, containing about 12 acres; and I can most confidently assert that there was no water whatever on the surface, and there was no symptom of the slightest rill having run upon the surface, during the heaviest period of the rain. In fact, every drop of water percolated through the soil into the deep drains below, from whence copious streams were issuing like little rivers. Moreover, it so happened that in this field there were 20 or 30 holes dug about it in different parts, each two feet deep, and they were all free from water, with the exception of two or three on a quarter of an acre, in one corner of the field, where the drains were placed 18 feet apart, instead of 12 feet, as in all other parts of the field—here there was about two inches of water at the bottom of the holes. This field is in hops; the ground has not yet been dug, but the hop hills are cut; thus leaving, at every six feet, little circular basins, six inches deep, most excellent receptacles, therefore, for the retention of surface water, if there had been any. Afterwards, indeed, on returning home, on lands not drained, I found these little basins filled to the brim with water.

HANDSOME TOAST.—The following is a toast given by Col. A. A. Adams, at the 4th of July celebration at Warren, Ohio:

Uncle Sam: The gentleman whose birthday we now celebrate; with a family of thirty millions of handsome girls and boys, and *land enough to give them each a farm*, and have plenty left for his grand children.

SECTARIANISM.—Little narrow prejudices, that make you hate your neighbor, because he has eggs roasted when you have yours boiled.

Foreign Correspondence.

The Paris correspondent of the London Times, in a letter dated Naples, June 17, gives the following account of the cruelties and despotism of the King of Naples. To show how well deserved such praise is, we take from the correspondence of the New York Advertiser, the following horrible pictures of the oppressions and cruelties of this most infamous government:

But all this is nothing, compared with the merciless cruelties perpetrated in the name of justice at Naples. Such acts of barbarity have not been known even here since the horrors of the old Inquisition. I have before me letters from authentic sources in that city, which report scenes of savage brutality, the recital of which chills the blood. The sentences are briefly announced in the Court Journal, called L'Ordre, but the world has little knowledge of the horrible fate of the unfortunate victims. Let me ask your attention to the briefest reference, without any coloring, to some of the cases reported at length in the letters before me.

A company of educated young Italians, who had been arrested and imprisoned for belonging to a political society called the Unitarians, were a few days ago taken out under sentence, tied two by two, and marched through the city in a long file, with a strong force of *gens d'armes*, to the Darsena, or dock-yard, where they were fettered with irons, and thrown into the hold of the steamer Stromboli, like wild beasts. A portion of them were conveyed to the prison of St. Stefano, and the others to the Bagnio of Nisita.

Within five or six days the noble but unfortunate young Carlo Poerio, and several of his companions, were consigned to the most fetid spot on the Island of Ischia—where, says one letter, amidst the basest criminals, and bearing heavy chains, which bend their bodies, with rough shirts that lacerate the flesh accustomed to clean, soft garments, they remain deprived of everything that can make life endurable. They sleep on the bare ground in preference to old straw-beds, which, having been occupied by the filthiest criminals, diffuse an insupportable stench, and are alive with vermin. Two bottles of water and render-bread and meat is their daily allowance; but fire is not allowed for any purpose; nor lights, books, papers, stationery, or even the most indispensable vessels for human necessities! This denial of every means of decency as well as comfort, so affected the commandant of the post, in view of the delicate character of the prisoners, that he ventured to make a respectful protest to his superiors—for which act of humanity he was forthwith removed.

It is affecting to add, that the Baroness Poerio has, through the mercy of Heaven, been deprived of her reason, so that she does not know the extent of the sufferings of her cherished son. It is to be hoped that she may never be restored, to encounter fresh sorrows.

On the last day of the last month, fifty-six other political prisoners, manacled and tied together, were taken from the prison of San Francesco, in the light of day and in the presence of a mourning multitude, driven up the steep hill of the prison of Santa Maria. Three of them were Octogenarians—pallid, weary, infirm, and well-born gentleman, whose only crime is having hearts to feel for the oppressed of their poorer countrymen. The learned Deputy Domenico Giannattasio—so well known in the country for his probity, was also of the number. The sister of one of them is also suffering in another prison the cruelest privations for the crime of sympathising with her brother. Another young lady of highly respectable parentage (Josephine Corsitel) was subsequently torn from home in the night by the police, in the midst of the frantic protestations of her mother, on suspicion of a conspiracy for the rescue of her friend, Antonio Dehonesti, formerly President of the Constitutional Club, who was a few days after condemned to perpetual imprisonment—a noble martyr in the cause of liberty.

Such is a bare recital of the dealings of a Christian power, in the very bosom of Christendom, and without regard to sex or age, with the friends of freedom—guilty of no crime but that for which Washington has become immortal. That you may have some idea of the character of these noble martyrs, I call your attention to the case of Luigi Settembrini, a learned man of unimpeachable morals, who has just been condemned to die on a false charge of having used his learning to diffuse the doctrines of civil and religious liberty enshrined in the American Constitutions. His speech in his own defence is worthy the martyr's crown. He who can read it with dry eyes, must be more or less than a man. I give you a single extract:

"I hope that I have clearly demonstrated that I am neither a sectary nor a conspirator, and even from this felon's bench I can say, with a lofty brow, that I am an honest man. If it is imputed to me as a crime to be honest, to have believed that virtue is not an allusion, to have spent my life in labors, toils, and pains of every sort, to have dedicated myself fondly to the instruction of the young, and to the performance in the world of my share of good; if this is my crime, put me to death, I disdain to live where virtue is a crime. I shall go to present myself before another judge, and from him I shall have that justice which men deny to me. Awaiting serenely your decision, I wish before you, and all who listen to me, to give a last and solemn lesson to my children; I wish that they may pardon the persecutors of their father, because they know not what they do; I wish that they may preserve dear and grateful the memory of Amilcar Lauria, my defender. To you, O judges, I have only to say, bear in mind the evils of the times; remember, slight is the charge against me and destitute of proofs; remember that every man, even yourselves, may be calumniated in the same way; remember that after your decision comes the decision of all Europe, which observes you—comes the sentence of God, by whom all the men and all the judges of the earth are to be judged!"

The following is his letter to his wife:

"I wish, O beloved and unfortunate companion of my life, I wish to write to you in this moment, when the judges have been, during the last sixteen hours, deliberating on my fate. If I shall be condemned to death, I can no more look upon you, no more see my dear, dear children. Now that I am serenely disposed to whatever may await me; now that I can for a little while occupy my thoughts with you, my Gigia,* I am calm and prepared for all; and, what more excites my wonder, I can subdue this burning heart, which, from time to time, has almost burst in my breast with its swelling emotions. O, woe to me should it conquer me! * * * If I am condemned to death * * * I can promise you by our love, and the love of our children, that your Luigi will not belie himself. I shall die with the certainty that my blood will be fruitful of good to my country, to my Gigia, to my Raffaelo, to my Giulia. To you and my dear, dear children, it will not bring shame that I died on the gallows. You will one day be honored by it. You will be crushed with anguish, I know, but commend your heart, my Gigia, preserve your life for our dear children, to whom you will say that my soul will be ever with you all three, that I see you, that I hear you, that I continue to love you as I loved you, and as I love you in this terrible hour. I leave to my children the example of my life, and a name which I have ever sought to preserve immaculate and honored. You will tell them to remember those words which I uttered before the court on the day of my defence. You will tell them that, blessing and kissing them a thousand times, I leave to them three precepts—To recognize and adorn God; to love labor; to love, above everything, their country.

"My adored Gigia, and are these the joys which I promised to you in the first days of our love, when both young—you at fifteen, I at twenty—with the heart full of affections and hope, and with the mind greedy of beauty, of which I saw in you a celestial example—when we both promised to each other a life of love—when the world appeared to us so fair and smiling—when we disregarded want—when our life was our love? And what have we done to merit such griefs, and so soon? But every lamentation would be now a blasphemy against God, because it would lead us to disavow the virtue for which I die. Ah! Gigia, knowledge is only pain; true virtue produces only bitterness. My enemies do not perceive the beauty and the dignity of these pangs. They, in my condition, would tremble; I am tranquil, because I believe in God and in virtue. I do not tremble; he must tremble who condemns me, because he offends God. But shall I be condemned to death? I always expect the worst from men. I know that the government wishes for an example; that my name is my crime; that he who is now deliberating on my fate fluctuates midst a thousand thoughts, midst a thousand fears. I know that I am prepared for all. Shall I be buried in a galley, with a punishment worse and more cruel than death? My Gigia, I shall be always myself. God looks into my soul and knows that not through my own might, but through the might which comes to me from Him, I am tranquil. [illegible] with a firm [illegible] mind; my heart [illegible] My God, I thank thee for what thou hast wrought in me; even in these fearful moments I feel thee, I recognise thee, I adore thee. I thank thee. My God, protect my children, incline them to the good, draw them to thee; they have no help from men. I recommend them to thee; I pray for them. I recommend to thee, my God, this country. Give wisdom to those who govern it; grant that my blood may appease all the strifes and hatreds of party, that it may be the last blood which is shed in this desolate land!

"My Gigia, I cannot proceed farther, because I fear that my heart will overcome me. I do not know that I shall ever see you again. Farewell. O dear, O beloved, O adored companion of my misfortune and of my life, I no longer find words to console me. Receive a kiss like the first that I gave you. Give one to my Raffaelto, Giulia. Bless them for me. Every day, every evening that you bless them, say to them that I bless them too. Adieu.

"Your husband, LUIGI SETTEMBRINI.

"I have neither heart nor courage for comment. If you have, make it. Yours, as ever."

*A fond Italian diminutive for bersonna, (Luigia, or Luigas,) pronounced soft—*jeejia*.

From the St. Louis Union.

A Railroad through the African Desert.

Our telegraphic despatches of Tuesday morning, containing an outline of the news by the Arctic, advise that the viceroy of Egypt has sanctioned the project of a railroad from Alexandria, by way of Cairo, to the Isthmus of Suez, and that the work will be commenced without delay. With the most skillful European engineers at his command, and able at any time to summon one hundred thousand Arabs and Copts to the labor, the energetic and enterprising Ibrahim Pasha will not allow a long time to elapse before the whistle of the locomotive will awaken the solitudes of Petra and Mount Sinai, scare the marauding Bedouin out of his wits, and render the journey from Alexandria to the Holy Land as easy and rapid as the passage from New York to Buffalo. The traveler will start from the base of Cleopatra's Needle, reach Cairo in six hours, refresh himself at the mammoth depot in the midst of the "waste howling wilderness," and stand upon the ancient shores of the Red Sea in two days after leaving the Delta of the Nile.

A railroad through the scene of Israel's flight and Pharaoh's keen pursuit!—through regions where the silence of death has reigned ever since, amid thunderings and loud elemental strife, the law was given from Mount Sinia, now for the first time in thousands of years to be disturbed by the clanking and roar of modern machinery! Here Job drove his numerous flocks to the great marts of the South.—Over this hallowed ground his contemporary Moses led the murmuring and mutinous Hebrews to the land of promise. In this now dear solitude, the hand of cultivated architectural science scooped magnificent palaces out of the solid rock, and bid sumptuous mansions and temples and mighty cities arise at its mandate.

This was the path of the multitudinous hosts of Amru, the successor of Mahomet, when he led his fanatical and victorious thousands from Syria to Cairo and Alexander, poured his dense dark masses upon Southern Europe, and aimed to subject the Cross to the Crescent. These vast and arid deserts, over which the bald and rocky Sinia frowns in stern grandeur, long afterwards trembled beneath the trend of armed millions, whirling like some horrible tempest through the scene of Israel's trial and punishment. He, who from the position of an humble subaltern, reached the throne of the Bourbons, by a series of usurpations the most wonderful on record, would rival the fame and miracles of the Hebrew law-giver. He eyes the same waters that closed over and engulfed the chariots and horsemen of Pharaoh, and exhibits the temerity of attempting to pass dry-shod through the stormy waters of the Arabian sea. But what was this desecration in comparison with the panting and coughing of the iron horse, within the view of the spot where the burning bush exhibited its mysterious sign to the trembling Moses, where the tables of the law were broken into fragments, and over which the pillar of cloud by day, and fire by night, hovered and guided the people of Israel to the lovely regions of Palestine and the Cananites.

The tour of the Holy Land, which, in the days of the Crusadors, was a pilgrimage of eminent peril, and accompanied by privation and sufferings little short of martyrdom, will soon be accomplished by a party from New York or St. Louis within the limit of a single season. The tomb of Aaron, the site of Calvary, the Mount of Olives, and the shores of the beautiful sea of Gallilee, will soon be as accessible as the Tower of London or the Lake of Como are now; and all the scenes of Scripture history become familiar to the eye, and common places in the mind, of almost every transatlantic tourist.

Home and Women.

If ever there has been a more touching and eloquent enlogium upon the charms of home and its dearest treasure, women, than is contained in the following extract from the Christian Inquirer, it has not been our good fortune to meet it.

"Our homes—what is their corner-stone but the virtue of women? And on what does social well being rest but on our homes? Must we not trace all other blessings of civilized life to the door of our private dwellings? Are not our hearth stones, guarded by the holy forms of conjugal, filial, and parental love, the corner stone of Church and State—more sacred than either—more necessary than both? Let our temples crumble and our academies decay—let every public edifice, our halls of justice and our capitols of State be levelled with the dust—but spare our homes. Man did not invent and he cannot improve or abrogate them. A private shelter to cover two hearts is dearer to each than all the world; high walls to seclude the profane eyes of every human being—seclusion enough for children to feel that mother is a peculiar name—this is home and there is the birth place of every virtuous impulse; of every sacred thought. Here the Church and State must come for their origin and support. Oh, spare our homes! The love we experience there gives us our faith in an intimate goodness; the purity and disinterestedness of home is our foretaste of a better world. In the relations there established and fostered do we find through life the chief solace and joy of existence. What friends deserve the name compared with those whom a bright birthright gave us! Our mother is worth a thousand friends—our sister dearer and truer than twenty intimate companions. We who have played on the same hearth under the light of the same smiles, who date back to the same season of innocence and hope, in whose veins runs the same blood; do we not find that years only make more sacred and important the tie that binds us? Coldness may spring up, distance may separate, different spheres may divide; but those who can love anything, who continue to love at all, must find that the friends whom God himself gave, are wholly unlike any we may choose for ourselves, and that the yearning for these is the strongest spark in our expiring affection."

THE ICE TRADE.—The shipments from Boston of of our crystal staple amounted to 3,865 tons in the month of June, making a total thus far in the year of 58,484 tons.—Same time last year 49,101—same time in 1849, 42,156 tons.

TAR AND FEATHERS.—A Mr. Tarr, in Newport, has married a widow of the name of Feathers. It is to be presumed that Judge Lynch will not divorce them.

LIST OF BLANKS.

County Court Writs;	Inspector's Certificates;
Superior do. do	Certificates of Justices attending Court;
County Court Subpœnas;	Marriage License;
Superior do. do.	Tax Receipts;
County Court Fi. Fa.;	Insolvent Notices;
Superior do. do.	Writs of Ejectment;
County Court Sci. Fa.;	Letters Testamentary;
Superior do. do.	Vendi. Exponas;
Apprentice Indentures;	Ca Sa; Land Deeds;
Letters of Administration;	do. Affidavits;
County and Superior Courts	Garnishee Notices;
Witness and Juror Tickets;	Checks, Cape Fear Bank;
Notices to Tax List Receivers;	do. Branch Bank of the State;
Commission to take Deposition	Notes, negotiable at Bank;
County Court Execution;	Administrator's Bonds;
Magistrate's do.	Guardian do.
Capias ad Respondendum;	Appeal do.
Overseer's Appointments;	Ca Sa do.
Peace, State, and Civil War-Notes of Hand; [rants;	Sh'ff Appearance do.
Attachments;	Constable's do.
State Recognizance;	Sheriff's Tax do.
Military Ca Sa;	Forthcoming do.
do. Execution;	Prosecution do.
Negro Bonds;	Crew Lists;
do. Bill of Sale;	

Any Blank wanted, and not on hand, will be printed with the utmost dispatch.

Officers of the Courts and other officers, and all other persons requiring Blanks, or any other work in the printing line, would do well to give us a call, or send in their orders. We are determined to execute our work well, and at the cheapest rates for cash. Call at the JOURNAL OFFICE.

Property at Public and Private Sale.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.

NEW-HANOVER COUNTY.

Jere. Hand, Guardian of Martha Ann Smith, } Ex parte.

THE Real Estate hereinfore advertised to be sold on Monday of June County Court, consisting of a tract of about Eight Hundred Acres of Land, adjoining the lands of Jere. Hand, Lewis Saunders, and John Moore, will take place at the Court House in Wilmington, on the 30th of July next. T. D. MEARES, C. & M. E.

June 17, 1851 [Pr. fee, $2 37] 41-6t

10,000 ACRES OF LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscriber wishing to change his business, offers for sale all his lands situated in All Saints' Parish, South-Carolina, on Little and Waccamaw Rivers, consisting of Corn, Cotton and Turpentine Lands, on which there is twelve or thirteen crops of boxes in full operation; also, a forty barrel Still, with all necessary fixtures. Also, a good stand for a store, and a considerable quantity of Turpentine may be bought at the place. The land will be divided into lots to suit purchasers. Persons desiring to purchase, can see the land by calling on the subscriber on the premises, or HENRY NUTT, in Wilmington, N. C., who will give all necessary information. Terms accommodating.

THOS. RANDALL.

Little River, S. C., June 20, 1851. 41-2m

LAND AND NEGROES FOR SALE.

THE subscriber being desirous of moving to the South, offers for sale his Land in Wayne county, containing about Seven Hundred and Twenty-Five Acres, situated on the Railroad, about two miles below Dudley's Depot; the cleared Land being sufficient to obtain a crop of three hundred and fifty to four hundred barrels of Corn. The dwellings and out-buildings are tolerably comfortable. There is also about 14,000 boxes (Turpentine) old and new. Also, a lot of Likely Young Negroes.—Payments made easy, by applying to JAS. KELLY.

Wayne county, June 13, 1851 40-tf

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale the whole of his Real Estate, which is situated as follows:

The Plantation and Wood Lands where he now resides, on Black River, New Hanover county, containing THREE THOUSAND ACRES, on which is an excellent SAW AND GRIST MILL, worked by water power.

Also, the Plantation on the River, known as the Corbett place, containing EIGHT HUNDRED ACRES, 200 of which are cleared and under cultivation.

Also, another tract lying on the River, immediately below the above, known as the Hatcher place, containing TWENTY-FIVE HUNDRED ACRES, with 300 Acres under fence and cultivation. Some of these Lands are very excellent Swamp, and easy to drain. The uplands are well set with Turpentine Pines that have never been boxed.

Also, another Plantation on the South side of Black River, containing FOUR THOUSAND ACRES, and known as the Colley Mills, with an excellent set of Mills, drove by water power. The Mills are in good repair. There is on this tract some excellent Swamp Land, a portion of which is under cultivation. The water power is believed to be the best in the lower part of the State. The uplands of this tract abound in a growth of large Turpentine Pines, the greater portion of which have never been boxed.

Persons wishing to purchase will find it to their interest to view the above Lands, as they may be had on accommodating terms. The Lands will be shewn by the Overseers residing on either of the above premises, or by the owner.

CHARLES HENRY.

Black River, New Hanover co., N. C., May 30th, 1851. } 38-tf

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

THE Lots and improvements thereon, at Saracta, Duplin county, N. C., formerly occupied by Wm. O. Jeffreys as a Store and Distillery, are offered for sale. The situation is a very advantageous location for the above or any other business. For particulars, apply to

I. B. & J. J. KELLY.

Kenansville, Duplin co., N. C., April 18, 1851 32-tf

FOR SALE.

A COMFORTABLE dwelling house, with suitable outhouses and a well of good water, 2½ miles from Wilmington, together with 50 or 100 acres of land around it. The house is new and well furnished: two stories high, and has five comfortable rooms. There are about 7 acres of cleared land immediately around the house, 1 acre of which is well improved as a garden spot. The remaining 6 acres are in cultivation, and contain about 100 young apple and peach trees, and 30 flourishing young scuppernong vines. The location is believed to be perfectly healthy. For terms and further information, apply to B. I. HOWZE, Esq.

Nov. 29.

***Goldsborough Telegraph copy tf 12-tf

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

I offer for sale my entire